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LONDON, SATURDAY, JUNE 8, 1861.

## LITERATURE

*Autobiography of Miss Cornelia Knight, Lady Companion to the Princess Charlotte of Wales. With Extracts from her Journals and Anecdote Books.* 2 vols. (Allen & Co.)

MANY years ago, Harley Street was divided, as to gossip, between the incidents of war, accounts of which came slowly in, and anecdotes of the two friends, Miss Mercer and Miss Knight, the latter of whom, particularly, was known to have seen the world, and to have much to say touching what she had seen. Those ladies, at one time, were inseparable friends; and if local attention was at all diverted from them, it was towards the old female servant of the Keith family, who was forever about and about them, and whose son was, even then, an officer wearing gold epaulettes in India.

The entire fashionable world was acquainted with Miss Knight. By it she was more familiarly treated than by the world literary. In those days, there was a common prize book given away at Christmas-tide, to clever young people, at schools. It consisted of two tales, 'Basselias,' by Samuel Johnson, and 'Dinarbas,' by Miss Knight. The first story was still read by the then juvenile folk, who were, perhaps, a little angry at the imposition put upon them, namely, the resolute determination of the author to instruct, when the profession was only to amuse. Still, one was submitted to for the sake of the other, and there was a youthful interest for the youth of the Happy Valley. But no profession on the part of the fair Author of 'Dinarbas' ever induced a reader to go fairly through that very moral and wondrously heavy story; and we could hardly have supposed till this Autobiography was published that the writer of that deadly 'Dinarbas' could have been the jotter down of such lively anecdotes as those now produced in her Diary.

Many of us have often seen this lady, who was well known in her old age to "men about town," though a hundred and four years have elapsed since she was born. Old Admiral Joseph Knight was her father, and her "blood," on either side, was of a very respectable colour in the eyes of those who look into that sort of thing. Before she was eighteen, she had held converse with Johnson, talked childishly with the older child, Goldsmith, sent messages to Reynolds through his trumpet, and been on her best behaviour with Mr. Burke. Lady Cork, in her bright young days, was not on grounds of more familiar intercourse with all contemporary celebrities than Miss Knight.

At the age of eighteen, Miss Knight lost her father, and the Admiral having done all he could for his country, as there was nothing more to be expected or obtained from him, the grateful government would do nothing for his family. The widow and Cornelius crossed over to the Continent, where life was not then, as it is now, a more expensive matter to sustain than it is in England. Italy was their camping-ground, and for nearly a quarter of a century, and in the most turbulent of times, it was occupied by mother and daughter, whose Protestant principles and Tory convictions survived fresh and vigorous throughout a period when infidelity stalked abroad and democracy was becoming extremely rude and troublesome.

In 1800, Miss Knight, who had "gone abroad" because she had lost her father, returned to England, on account of the death of her mother. In the interim, there had not been a hero or heroine who had touched Italian soil, and it was the great day of Nelson and

his "Emma," but Miss Knight was, in old-fashioned phrase, "hand in glove" with. She reached home with such a reputation for learning, womanly accomplishments, high principles, and deportment, that Mr. Pitt looked to her as the future instructress of the Princess Charlotte. Meanwhile, she became attached to the Queen's household, and, in 1813, joined that of the Princess, at Warwick House, not as governess, for the "Rose of England" was "then growing into womanhood," but as "lady companion."

Poor Miss Knight had a trying time of it there, between the Princess, her suitor the Prince of Orange, her unreasonable father, and her more unreasonable mother. In the storm which arose out of the flight of the Princess from Warwick House to the residence of the Princess of Wales, in Connaught Place, Miss Knight suffered shipwreck, but her character and conduct were irreproachable. After a couple of years of uncertainty in England, this lady once more crossed the Channel, not to keep home but to really "live abroad." Court Chamberlains welcomed her, princes smiled at her coming, kings loved to gossip with her, and emperors laid aside their dignity and enjoyed a "cause" with this lady of well-stored memory and rare powers of conversation. Mrs. Piozzi, who could not excel her on either of these points, was generous enough to pronounce her the "far-famed Cornelia Knight," and perhaps there was not an old lady so loved all over Europe, nearly every corner of which was familiar to her, as the wandering but happy and hearty Cornelia, who succumbed at last, in Paris, in the year 1837, and whose papers, now, at the expiration of nearly a quarter of a century, are given up for the "delectation and edification of the public." They will be found to possess more variety than those of Madame D'Arblay, at least as Madame D'Arblay's papers are known to the public, and they confirm the reputation ascribed to the writer in her lifetime.

She was a good, kind-hearted, highly-gifted, and clear-sighted lady. Her story is inferior to Madame D'Arblay's and to Mrs. Delany's in one point only. There is no suggestion in it that, adored as the lady was generally, there existed one who loved her better than all the rest, and whose affectionate homage was welcome and reciprocated. In Mrs. Delany's Memoirs, especially, the love incidents form the greatest charm, whether in their terrible gloom and disappointment, or in the steady light which burned at last. Miss Knight passes along through her protracted life, a Minerva rather than a mortal woman,—a vivacious Minerva, if you will, but still a Minerva, lovely, but neither loving nor beloved beyond the warmest of affectionate friendship. Surely, for this bright Cornelia there must have been, at one time, a Cornelius—the secret, in such case, has been well, and perhaps wisely, kept. Do you remember the scene from the hill at Harrow, how full it is of all the beauty of nature, how thoroughly the eye and the heart enjoy it, and yet how both eye and heart are sensible, at first, that there is something wanting in the landscape to render it perfection? The want is of water. There is no liquid life of beauty there; no living water to reflect the shore and sky, and so double the delight. There is just such a want in this Autobiography; there is a story of the intellect and of ordinary and some extraordinary human experiences; there is the grand, sculptured head, but nothing of the woman's heart; and the landscape is lovely, yet lacking the living stream of love. Is this really warranted by the papers? Report used to have

much to say on this subject, and, in the history of a life, it is a subject that cannot be avoided. Mr. James Hutton has, however, edited the work with so much care that, in what he may have omitted, as well as in what he has inserted, we cannot doubt but he has exercised a sound discretion.

From these pages we proceed to make a few extracts as samples of their quality. Here is an incident of Gibraltar which is new to us:

"General Elliott was walking in his own garden with two of his aides-de-camp. It was a few nights before the affair of the floating batteries, and a little after midnight. He was conversing with his companions about these expected ships, wondering where they would be moored, and calculating the means of destroying them, when a ball of fire sprang from behind a certain part of the rock and fell into the sea. Raising his hand with characteristic vivacity, he exclaimed, like a Roman of the ancient times, 'I accept the omen.' It was afterwards ascertained that the spot where the meteor first appeared was the site of the batteries that destroyed the ships, and that the spot where it fell was the exact part of the bay in which those ships were moored."

Of the experiences at Naples, not the least curious were those which refer to the Queen—sister of Marie Antoinette. "She used to be subject to fits of devotion," says Miss Knight, "at which times she stuck short prayers and pious ejaculations inside of her stays, and occasionally swallowed them." Her Majesty must have been akin to those pious people in Thibet whose written prayers are put in little mills, and the faster the wheel caused them to revolve the greater the reputation of the owners of them for religion pure and undefiled. We turn from this to an incident connected with the French military occupation of Italy:

"I became acquainted with the regular canon of the great church of Piacenza, and who, according to custom, had his own confessional box. One day, after the French occupation of the country, he entered the church, with the intention of taking his own seat, but was surprised at not finding the confessional in its proper place. After looking about for it in all directions, he found it in a gallery lying on its side, and on the top of it the dead body of a French soldier, which three surgeons, or surgeon's mates, of that army were busily skinning. Horrified at the sight, he asked the meaning of this ghastly proceeding, and was told that some scientific men had discovered that the human skin made excellent leather. It had, therefore, been ordered that all dead bodies should be skinned, for the purpose of providing boots and shoes for the soldiers."

Let us turn away.—This sketch of old George the Third and his youngest and best loved daughter speaks, sadly, however, for itself:

"Dear Princess Amelia, who had derived no benefit from a lengthened visit to Weymouth, was removed to Windsor, and inhabited a lodge near the Castle. Day by day she sank more and more under her great sufferings. Though pale and emaciated, she still retained her beauty. She wished to live, but was thoroughly resigned when she found there was no hope of her remaining long upon earth. Her sentiments of piety were pure, enlightened, and fervent. I saw her a few days before her death, when, taking off her glove, she showed me her hand—it was perfectly transparent. She was particularly fond of music, but latterly could not bear the sound of a piano forte even in another room. The Princess Augusta thereupon gave her a bird which sang very sweetly, and with a very soft note, and she took pleasure in listening to it. When the king saw his beloved daughter for the last time, she said to him, 'Remember me, but do not grieve for me.' Alas! the king was soon no longer himself. Her illness and the loss of Hanover preyed sadly upon his mind. I shall never forget the last evening of my seeing him. It was the anniversary of his accession. The

whole family, except the Queen of Wurtemberg and dear Princess Amelia, were present when he entered the room, the queen holding his arm. As he went round the circle as usual, it was easy to perceive the dreadful excitement in his countenance. As he could not distinguish persons, it was the custom to speak to him as he approached, that he might recognize by the voice whom he was about to address. I forgot what it was I said to him, but shall ever remember what he said to me: 'You are not uneasy, I am sure, about Amelia, you are not to be deceived, but you know that she is in no danger.' At the same time he squeezed my hand with such force that I could scarcely help crying out. The queen, however, dragged him away."

When Miss Knight undertook her office as "Lady Companion" to the Princess Charlotte, she found her young mistress kept in a subsection which would have been resisted by a child too old for a nursery. Miss Knight tilted at this unseemly condition of things like very knight errant:-

"When Lord Moira was endeavouring to persuade me to accept the place offered me, I told him my sole motive then was to assist in rescuing a noble young creature from surrounding persecution, to give her room to show what she really was, misunderstood as she appeared to be, and certainly capable of becoming a blessing to her country, or the reverse. For her character was such, I said, as not to promise mediocrity, and much must depend upon the discipline of the next year or two. Measures such as had recently been pursued with her must drive her, I urged, to despair, and spoil her disposition, if not counteracted by affection and tenderness. Talents and genius must be encouraged to become useful. If endeavours are made to lower or extinguish them, what must be the result? As I spoke, I saw the tears roll down the cheeks of Lord Moira, and he said, 'This is what I felt for her father; he was everything that was amiable, and still I cannot help loving him.'

Miss Knight was not less spirited on another and a very delicate occasion. The Regent had sent for her:-

"I found the Regent and Princess Charlotte standing near the chimney. She looked penetrated with grief, and spoke not a word. The Prince said he wished Lord Liverpool, as his confidential servant, and me, as Princess Charlotte's friend, to hear him repeat what he had been saying to her, namely, that an investigation was being made with respect to the conduct of her mother, on the result of which depended her ever being allowed to visit her again, and that in the mean while her usual visits must be suspended. He added, that it was a very serious investigation, and most probably would end in a manner most painful: but that, whatever way it ended, his treatment of Princess Charlotte would be equally kind and considerate, as he should not consider her accountable for the faults of her mother. Princess Charlotte was dreadfully overcome when he addressed this to Lord Liverpool and me, and her behaviour sufficiently indicated how painful it was to her that family dissensions of so delicate a nature should be brought before a minister and an attendant. The Prince dismissed Lord Liverpool, saying that he would not detain him, as he knew he had much to do; and I saw Princess Charlotte in such distress, that I ventured to say I hoped the Prince would allow her to lie down. On this she roused herself, and with great dignity said she was not ill. However, the Prince soon after took his leave, and desired I would come with him. I followed him into the library, where he told me that he was surprised at Charlotte's behaviour; for that she had taken everything he had said to her, while they were alone, perfectly well. I answered, that the Prince's own feelings would suggest to him that what Her Royal Highness could bear from him, she could not support to hear mentioned before subjects and persons unconnected with the family; that I was sure of her attachment to him, but that if she did not feel for her mother (however faulty), she could not have the proper sentiments of a daughter for him. He took this remarkably well,

and said he certainly felt for her; but it was better not to deceive her, and that the business would end very seriously."

Among the sketches of character, the following of the Bishop of Salisbury (Dr. Fisher) is the best etched-in of any in the book:-

"The Bishop of Salisbury used to come three or four times a week, and 'do the important' as Her Royal Highness's preceptor. He had expressed great satisfaction at my coming into her service, and had, I know, wished it many years before; but however willing I was to be on the best terms with the Bishop, and to induce Princess Charlotte to treat him with attention, I could not but see how narrow his views, how strong his prejudices, and how unequal his talents were to the charge with which he had been entrusted by the good old King, much against the Prince's inclination. The Bishop's great points were to arm Princess Charlotte against the encouragement of Popery and Whig principles (two evils which he seemed to think equally great), and to appear himself a man of consequence. His best accomplishment was a taste for drawing, and a love of the fine arts. I have often put him in a good humour by showing him a drawing, or forwarding his proposals of accompanying Princess Charlotte to exhibitions. Indeed, though she was not fond of the Bishop's company at any time, and more particularly after two o'clock, when it had been decided by the Prince that he had nothing more to do at Warwick House, she would good-naturedly allow him to be our cicerone on these occasions, and nothing could gratify him more, except a Garter ceremony, on which occasion he never failed to make his appearance at Warwick House in his dress as Chancellor of the Order. The Bishop having been preceptor to the Duke of Kent, and living much at Windsor, where he was formerly a canon, had imbibed the bad style of manners belonging to that place, and as it was not grafted on any natural or acquired elegance, he was in that respect also unfit for his situation; added to which, his temper was hasty, and his vanity easily alarmed. His disputes with Lady de Clifford had been terrible, and he seemed now to bless himself that things went on so well and so quietly."

If a story of the heart of the diarist herself be wanting, there is ample compensation in the details connected with that of the Princess Charlotte. She would seem to have looked kindly on the then handsome, and to the end bachelor, Duke of Devonshire, who behaved discreetly. Worried as she was, by all sorts of intrigues and influences to drive her into a marriage with the Prince of Orange, she clung to the idea of marrying her cousin, the Duke of Gloucester, as a shipwrecked mariner clings to a plank to be rescued from drowning. She could never, she said, marry from inclination, and although the Duke was not of royal blood on his mother's side, his character and temper were so good, that she might reasonably look forward to being treated with kindness and to see her husband esteemed by the nation." It was all of no use; and at length the honest but unacceptable Dutch suitor was introduced:

"I thought him particularly plain and sickly in his look, his figure very slender, his manner rather heavy and boyish, but not unpleasant in a young soldier. The day after, the 7th, he came with the Regent, who left them together, and sat down with me by the fire in the adjoining room (with only a passage, at least, between us). He told me in confidence that the Princess Charlotte was engaged to the young Prince of Orange, but that he would not have her inform anybody, not Miss Mercer, nor her uncles, till he should give her leave; that he should acquaint the Queen and Princesses with it; that the marriage would not take place till spring, as the young Prince was now going to join his father for the settlement of the Dutch affairs, and that, as I remained now the friend of Princess Charlotte, no new arrangements being to be made until the marriage, he desired I would give her good advice, particularly against flirtation. He said she should go to Windsor for a week towards

Christmas to be confirmed, and afterwards to take the sacrament with the family, and he should meet her there; but that he could not give her any dance on her approaching birthday, as no one would be in town, and he himself was going to the christening of the young Marquis of Granby at Belvoir Castle. I asked if it was his pleasure that I should go to Windsor with her Royal Highness, and he said, 'Most certainly.' While we were talking, we heard Princess Charlotte break forth into a violent fit of sobs and hysterical tears. The Prince started up, and I followed him to the door of the other room, where we found the Prince of Orange looking half-frightened, and Princess Charlotte in great distress. The Prince Regent said, 'What! is he taking his leave?' She answered, 'Not yet,' and was going to her own room; but the Prince took him away, said it was time for him to go to the great City dinner, for which he had stayed, and they parted. When they were gone she told me what was the cause of her sudden transport of grief. He had told her it was expected she should reside every year two or three months in Holland, and even, when necessary, follow him to the army; that the Prince and his ministers had not thought it advisable to tell her this, but that, as he always wished they should be open and fair with each other, he was resolved to tell her; that he was quite an Englishman himself, and hoped she would invite over what friends she liked, and that, with respect to her ladies, he only recommended one, which was one of the Fitzroys, and should himself prefer Georgiana. This pleased poor Princess Charlotte, but she had never entertained the slightest suspicion that she should be obliged to leave England."

In the details of the flight of the Princess her mother there is nothing new; not so what took place just previously. The Regent's coming was announced:-

"About six he came, attended by the Bishop only (as I supposed), but he came up alone, and desired I would leave him with Princess Charlotte. He was shut up with her three-quarters of an hour, and afterwards a quarter more with the Bishop and her Royal Highness. The door then opened, and she came out in the greatest agony, saying she had but one instant to speak to me, for that the Prince asked for me. I followed her into her dressing-room, where she told me the new ladies were in possession of the house; that I and all the servants were to be dismissed; that she was to be confined at Carlton House for five days, after which she was to be taken to Cranbourne Lodge, in the midst of Windsor Forest, where she was to see no one but the Queen once a-week, and that if she did not go immediately the Prince would sleep at Warwick House that night, as well as all the ladies. I begged her to be calm, and advised her to go over as soon as possible, assuring her that her friends would not forget her. She fell on her knees in the greatest agitation, exclaiming, 'God Almighty grant me patience!' I wished to stay and comfort her, but she urged me to go to the Prince, for fear of greater displeasure. I went to him, and he shut the door; the Bishop was with him. He told me he was sorry to put a lady to inconvenience, but that he wanted my room that evening for the ladies, repeating what Princess Charlotte had already told me. I asked in what I had offended, but he said he made no complaint, and would make none; that he had a right to make any changes he pleased, and that he was blamed for having let things go on as they had done. He repeated his apology for putting a lady to the inconvenience of leaving the house at so short a notice, and I replied that my father having served His Majesty for fifty years, and sacrificed his health and fortune to that service, it would be very strange if I could not put myself to the temporary inconvenience of a few hours. He then said that in the arrangements at Carlton House there was a room which I might have for a night or two, if I had nowhere to go. This I declined, thanking him, but saying that I had lodgings, which fortunately were very vacant; and that Lord and Lady Rolle, who seemed to know much more of the business than I did, had, to my great surprise, offered me

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their house for the last fortnight. I then made a low curtsey to him, and left the room. What was my astonishment when I could not find Princess Charlotte anywhere, and when at length Miss Mercer and her maid, who had come (as was often the case) to dress her before dinner, appeared from my bedroom, the latter crying, and Miss Mercer saying she supposed Princess Charlotte was gone to her mother! The Prince came forward when I returned to the dressing-room, and I brought Miss Mercer, who desired I would do so, that she might not be suspected of anything clandestine. She told him, that as she was dressing herself in Princess Charlotte's bedroom, she heard her say she would go to her mother (Lewis, the dresser, thought when she took her bonnet she was going to Carlton House), and before they could prevent it she had disappeared. The Prince was very cool, and rather seemed pleased, saying he was glad that everybody would now see what she was, and that it would be known on the Continent, and no one would marry her.

The public interest may be said to diminish here, when the writer passes into private life; but the remainder of the Diary is well kept up, and may serve to show idle ladies, whose time hangs heavily, how they may occupy their leisure hours of twenty-four to a day, by recording the little experiences of their lives, keeping their writing-hand in, and improving their memories. From the miscellaneous portion we take the following:—

"Mr. Howard was one day at a great dinner party which the late Duke of Norfolk gave to several of his neighbours. He sat at the bottom of the table, the Duke being at the head, and one of the gentlemen who sat near the Duke called out to him and said: 'Mr. Howard, will you drink a glass of wine with me? There was a connexion between our families.'—'With a great deal of pleasure, sir,' replied Mr. H., 'though I don't know exactly what the connexion is; but in this county there have been several marriages between neighbours.'—'Why, sir,' resumed the gentleman, 'your ancestor, Lord William Howard, hung up twenty-three out of twenty-seven of my family, and you must own that was a tie.' This reminded me of an anecdote I heard at Brighton. General Dalrymple, who was between ninety and a hundred years of age, was introduced by the King to Lord Errol as an old friend.—'Ah! my Lord,' said the General, 'the last of your family I have seen was Lord Kilmarnock's head on Temple Bar.'"

From Temple Bar to the Tiber:—

"A Cardinal's cook in time of Lent having made up all his 'maigre' dishes with the gravy and fat of meat, went to confession, and, among other sins, mentioned this one. The confessor, however, refused to give him absolution until he promised that he would no longer make his master violate Lent. Faithful to his promise, the cook changed his sauces, whereupon the Cardinal complained bitterly that his dinners were not so good as formerly, and the cook was called up, and obliged to tell his story. The Cardinal inquired the name of his confessor, and, having sent for him, remonstrated with him for meddling with the private government of his family. The friar replied, that the cook's salvation was in danger if he had continued to give his master *gras* instead of *maigre*. 'Well,' exclaimed the Cardinal, 'and do you think it reasonable that, to save the soul of such a low fellow as that, you should expose my Eminence to the discomfort of fasting?'"

We conclude with a capital anecdote touching a love matter, which is worth repeating:—

"The Prince of Solms was exceedingly pleased with a young lady who was in the year of her novitiate, and about to become a nun. He fancied that his attentions were beginning to shake her resolution, and though the day of profession was near at hand, he fancied that she would prefer him to a cloister. One day, after he had paid her a long visit at the gate, and had no great reason to complain of her cruelty, she begged of him, as a particular favour, a lock of his hair. The Prince, confirmed in his flattering illusions by this request,

immediately cut one off for her. At his next visit he found her particularly lively and agreeable. 'May I presume,' he said, 'to hope that you have given up all idea of a convent life, and have cast a favourable look upon myself?'—'So great is my affection for you,' replied the lady, 'that I have just finished making a wig for the Infant Jesus out of your hair, and if you come to my profession tomorrow, you will see it on the altar.'"

Of what materials these volumes are composed our readers will now be able to judge for themselves. Of the popularity of the volumes, on account of their historical as well as gossiping merits, there can be no doubt whatever.

*Those Rogues of Stockbrokers—[Ces Coquins d'Agents de Change, par Edmond About]. (Paris, Dentu.)*

M. About appears to have abandoned the romantic ground on which he laid the foundations of his reputation, and to have thrown himself into the troubled waters of French politics. He has put aside "Tolla" and "The King of the Mountains" to become a public censor. He has lately reviewed the political map of Europe; he has made a study of the aspect of Prussia in 1860; he has suggested, in a biting pamphlet, that the Pope should be permitted to retain the sovereignty of Rome and a garden; and now we find him busy with the Paris stockbrokers.

The French Bourse offers a tempting subject to a man with a talent for ill-natured remark. M. About has a habit of hitting home that makes him formidable. He is a downright man; who calls a nettle but a nettle. He never stops to qualify or apologize. In the midst of writers who cloud their thoughts (when they have any) with verbiage, and deface them with silly affectations intended to be picturesque and quaint, he stands out in bold relief, as a man of sinew and courage, who has something to say, in plain, manly terms, to his fellow-countrymen.

His story of Paris stockbrokers now before us is full of interest, and is told in his best manner. He begins by defining the meaning of the word *coquin*, and then proceeds to justify its application to the subjects of his book. From Philippe-le-Bel's first dealings with stockbrokers, and the stockbrokers' laws of Charles the Ninth and Henri Quatre, we are led to the relations which existed between the first revolutionary Government and the Bourse. This Government contented itself with the reinstatement of the old edicts of the fourteenth century. And to the present moment, according to M. About, the most remarkable change that has affected stockbrokers during the last five centuries is the removal of the scene of their transactions from the Grand Pont, near the old Place de Grève, to the Place de la Bourse, where M. Haussman now permits them to carry on their business at a daily shilling a head. This business has, indeed, undergone many changes. The old brokers who had neither 3 nor 4½ per cents., nor railway scrip, nor foreign loans to deal with, trafficked in silks and woollens, in corn and cattle. They

paid high sums to the Government as caution-money; but then their position was hereditary. The honour of removing their operations from manufactures to State loans belongs to Law. The honour of laying the foundation of the present army of sixty licensed stockbrokers is the property of the First Napoleon. The Bourbons took advantage of the stockbrokers' patent to raise money. They sold to the stockbroker the right to name his successor. By this sale they changed his character. He had been a State functionary; he became the inde-

pendent proprietor of a profitable monopoly. Yet, as M. About shows, the old laws that governed him as a State functionary still exist. Hence, certain complications, which M. About points out:—

The functionaries established by Napoleon under the name of *agents de change* were intrusted with the purchase and sale of *rente* and scrip, all for cash; for the law does not allow time bargains, but classes them with common gambling operations. The stockbroker is forbidden to sell before he has scrip in hand, or to buy without money. He is also forbidden to open an account with a client. He may not be the guarantor of the operation with which he is charged. He may not speculate on his own account. By the Commercial Code, the least infraction of these laws is followed by the confiscation of the broker's rights. But this is not all. Regarding confiscation as only an administrative punishment, and considering that the culprit should suffer a real punishment, the Code renders the broker liable to a fine, the maximum fine being 3,000 francs. But the legislator of the Empire did not foresee that in 1816 the position of stockbroker would become real property; that it would be worth 1,000,000 francs under Charles the Tenth, 800,000 francs under Louis-Philippe, 300,000 francs in 1848, 2,000,000 francs in 1858 and 1859, and 1,700,000 to-day. He could not foresee that to the enormous price of the office there would be added a capital of between 500,000 and 600,000 francs as caution-money for the Treasury, the reserve fund of the Stockbrokers' Company, and for floating cash. He never believed that when he was dismissing an imprudent functionary he would be despoiling a proprietor. He never suspected that by the law of 1807 the magistrates of 1860 might enforce a fine of 3,000 francs, and a supplemental punishment of dismissal, involving to the culprit the loss of 2,500,000 francs. Neither Philippe-le-Bel, nor even the legislator of 1807, could have guessed that time bargains would become customary and necessary financial transactions; that cash bargains would be only a one-hundredth part of the stockbrokers' transactions; that the Bourse negotiations would average 300,000 francs of *rente* for the account, to hardly 3,000 francs for cash; that the official *Moniteur* of the French Empire would daily publish, in the teeth of the old Commercial Code, the quotations on account; and that the State itself would negotiate loans payable in tenths, from month to month—true time bargains! What would have been the astonishment of the First Napoleon if he had been told that these speculations which he was condemning would one day make the prosperity, the strength and the greatness of France! They give vigour to the most timid capitalists; they furnish millions for the operations of peace and war; they discover the superiority of France over all the nations of Europe; and if we ever revenge ourselves for his misfortunes, it will be less on battle-fields than on the green baize of speculation. The truth is, that Russia and Austria were as much beaten by our loans as by our generals.

M. About describes the enthusiasm with which the Paris stockbrokers subscribed more than a million sterling towards the first great Crimean loan. Their patriotism was praised by the Emperor; but according to the 89th article of the Commercial Code, they might have been dismissed from Change, and fined heavily. According to M. About, nearly all their operations are illegal. By the 13th article of the Commercial Code, they may not sell without having received scrip or money. Yet they buy and sell empty-handed daily. In short, nearly all their operations are contrary to law. The author affords us an instance of the way in which the law meets an every-day transaction:—

"Any rogue, provided he has credit, gives an order to his stockbroker. If the speculation fails, he says to his broker, 'I leave you to pay my creditor, because you are simple enough to guarantee all the operations you undertake. For myself, I

owe you nothing. I appeal to the law on gambling. The law does not recognize time bargains. Your obedient servant." The agent pays. But he is wrong. He exposes himself to dismissal and a fine: 2,503,000 francs! Still, he pays. He then seizes his debtor by the collar, and drags him before the judges. The rogue carries his head high. "Gentlemen," he says, "I ordered the sale of ten thousand francs of *rente*; but I had no papers, no *rente*: therefore it was a pure gambling transaction. The law does not recognize gambling transactions; therefore I owe nothing." If I were the tribunal, I should answer the rogue in this way:—"You deceived the stockbroker by ordering him to sell that which you didn't possess. This is a swindle that is recognized by the law: go to prison." Here is a parallel case that has happened. M. Bagieu, a stockbroker, sued an individual who owed him 30,000 francs. The defendant urged that it was a gambling transaction. The tribunal gave their decision against the stockbroker, and condemned him to 10,000 francs fine and a fortnight's imprisonment, as having been concerned in a gambling operation. An action of this description is now pending at Havre.

Other perplexities suffered by the French stockbroker are set forth by M. About. He justifies his title, since he shows that a *coquin*, or rascal, is a fellow who habitually violates the laws of his country, while he proves that the French stockbroker would be paralyzed and pauperized if he remained within the terms of the law. From 1843, when M. Lacave-Laplagne was Minister of Finance, to the present time, incessant promises of amendment of the law have been made; but these promises have never gone beyond the production of ponderous and neglected reports. Even the Judges have petitioned the Government of the Emperor, and still the Paris stockbroker remains a *coquin*.

When I was a little boy, writes M. About, in conclusion, at Jauffret's school, I was seated in the school-room, near a cracked window. It was a bad place, especially in the winter. The wind came through, in little cutting blades of air, and reddened my nose and stiffened my fingers. During two years I complained, from time to time, to the masters, who, one and all, promised to report the matter at head quarters. But, on a certain day in January, I lost all patience; I threw a big stone and smashed the window. I had my ears pulled, and the glazier was sent for.

Does M. About propose to throw a stone at the Tuilleries, or at the Senate, or at both?

*The Roll of the Royal College of Physicians of London; compiled from the Annals of the College and from other Authentic Sources.* By William Munk, M.D., Fellow of the College. Vol. I.—1518 to 1700. (Longman & Co.)

COMPARED with Divinity and Law, Physic is a beardless boy. The younger brother, if not the upstart of the learned professions, the full extent of its career as a distinct and independent vocation covers little more than three centuries and a half; Linacre (the first President of the Royal College of Physicians) and his brethren learned in Pharmacy, having obtained the original charter of their corporation from Henry the Eighth, in the year 1515. The existing fraternities of the Surgeons and the Apothecaries are of a still more recent origin; the latter having been separated from the Grocers by James the First, and the practitioners of chirurgery having been united with the Barbers as late as the middle of the eighteenth century. In three hundred and fifty years, however, "the Royal College of Physicians of London,"—*"the precursor and exemplar,"* as Dr. Munk appropriately terms it, "of all the other medical corporations of the United Kingdom,"—has drawn to its rolls a large proportion of the names which, during that same space of time, have rendered our country illus-

trious in science, literature and benevolence. Liberal and enlightened, their minds formed in youth by classic culture, and their manners polished by familiar intercourse with the distinguished and the powerful, the physicians of London have for generations been proverbial for good breeding, sound scholarship and versatile attainments. The necessity imposed upon them of continually respecting the feelings of the weak makes them careless of their own, and trains them to the forgetfulness of self and consideration for others that are the characteristics of "the gentle." With some dispositions, doubtless, this education results in mere superficial amenity, and, instead of enriching the heart with kindness, only covers it with hypocrisy; but the cases are few where the cordial suavity of the physician is nothing more than a trade trick, like the pulpit solemnity of a preacher or the smirk and loquacious briskness of the advocate; and even in those few cases the varnish of assumed virtue does some good and no harm, resembling the veneering of cheap furniture, which pleases the eye of the spectator without hurting the viler wood beneath. The great social popularity of physicians, who, according to their degree, have less rank and wealth than lawyers or churchmen, is due to their superiority in those fascinating arts of bearing and conversation, which have the graceful appearance of being the unstudied language of a generous nature united with a cultivated mind.

Of course, the majority of the names on "the roll" have long since been carried to an oblivion that is their appropriate resting-place. Of the seven or eight hundred doctors—beginning with John Chambre, and closing with Dr. Strother, who from 1518 A.D. to 1700 A.D. joined the College, only a small proportion still live on the tongues of men; and, were it not impossible to lay down any rule of selection that should avoid the omission of names interesting to the genealogist, if not to the historian or the biographer, we should be content that Dr. Munk, in his succeeding volumes, should pass over in silence 50 per cent. of the herd of obscurities who will have a right to be embalmed in his pages. We would rather have full and exhaustive memoirs of such men as Arbuthnot and Halford than the necessarily barren records of all the unknown doctors from Anne to Victoria who have satisfied the requirements of the College examiners. Indeed, Dr. Munk is, at the same time, so learned and agreeable a writer that we are uneasy at the thought of his spending his scant leisure and great erudition on any but the highest sort of literary labour.

Amongst the more famous physicians whose names occur in the present volume are—Linacre, the first President of the College; Caius, whose memory is appropriately preserved at Cambridge; Sydenham, who in early life left Magdalen Hall, Oxford, to serve in the Parliamentary army; Baldwin Hamey, the author of the "Bustumor aliquot Reliquie"; Robert Fludd, the Rosicrucian doctor, whose humour it was to style himself Robertus de Fluctibus, just as the priestly buffoon, Andrew Boorde, whose name really signified "a cottager" (*bordarius*), used to sign himself, with a pen and a pun, Andreas Perforatus; William Harvey and his friend Sir George Ent; Bastwick, the fellow sufferer with Prynne; Sir Edmund King, who was ordered by the Privy Council, for his promptitude in bleeding Charles the Second, a fee of 1,000 guineas; Sir Thomas Millington, one of the original founders of the Royal Society; Thomas Short, the Roman Catholic, who succeeded to the practice which Dr. Lower lost by espousing Whig principles; Sir Hans

Sloane, who may be designated the founder of the British Museum; honest Sir Richard Blackmore; Sir Samuel Garth, wit, poet, philosopher and *bon-vivant*, whom Pope declared to be a good Christian without knowing it; Radcliffe, the unlettered, the grasping and the munificent, whose bequest of the Radcliffe Library to Oxford was compared by Garth to a seraglio established by an eunuch; and William Gibbons, to whom we are indebted for our mahogany dining-tables. Arbuthnot, Swift's chosen friend; Mead who, according to Dr. Johnson, basked in the broad sunshine of life more than almost any other man; and Sir Edward Hannes, whose success and splendid equipage infuriated Radcliffe's jealous nature, do not make their appearance in Dr. Munk's first instalment. Conspicuous by their absence in the present volume of the Roll, they will be conspicuous by their presence in the opening pages of the next, as leading the procession of eighteenth-century physicians.

In his notice of Sir Edward Greaves, Bart., M.D., Dr. Munk raises, or rather re-opens, a question for antiquaries to discuss. Sir Hans Sloane has hitherto been generally regarded as the first medical baronet. Dr. Munk, however, favours the pretensions of Sir Edward Greaves, stigmatized by Wood as "a pretended baronet":—

"He delivered the Harveian oration in 1661; was one of the physicians to King Charles the Second, and, as Wood expresses it, 'at length a pretended baronet.' I am disposed to think, despite Wood's sneer, that he was really entitled to that dignity. I find him so characterized in the Annals, and have seen a work (the title of which I cannot recall) dedicated to him, where his baronetcy is pointedly specified. The point is of some interest, as this is the first instance of an English physician being honoured with an hereditary title. In the pedigree of his family, as given in Nash's *Worcestershire*, vol. i. p. 198, I see him styled 'Physician to Charles the Second, created a Baronet, 1645, died 1680'; and in a footnote: 'This Sir Edward Graves, Bart., is omitted in all the printed lists of Baronets, except in the 5th edition of Guillim's *Heraldry*, part ii. chapter xix. p. 99, col. i. ed. London, where he is made to be the 450th Baronet from the first institution, and placed between William de Boreel, of Amsterdam, and George Carteret, of Jersey. Indeed, Anthony Wood, in the account of his life, vol. ii. p. 500, says he was a pretended Baronet; but Dr. Thomas Smith, who compiled his elder brother John Graves's *Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Oxford*, life in elegant Latin, and mentions all his brothers, towards the end thereof gives a different account of his promotion to that honour. Besides, the original patent of creation is said to be in the family of one Mr. Calfe, of St. Leonard's Forest, in Sussex, who married one of his daughters. I have seen a letter from Mr. Le Neve, Norroy King-of-arms, wherein he says that, as Sir Edward Graves's patent was dated at Oxford, 4th May, 1645, he was apt to think there was no enrolment thereof, which was the case of several persons of honour passed about that time, the rolls being taken into the possession of the parliament. Or, if the patent had not been seen, he should have thought he had only a *warrant* to be a Baronet, as is the case of the great Courtney of the West."

The accumulation of facts in this brief extract gives the reader a fair example of Dr. Munk's care and research.

*Memoir of Edward Forbes.* By George Wilson, M.D., and Archibald Geikie. (Macmillan & Co.)

THE Memoir of Edward Forbes has at last made its appearance, and although the friend that first commenced the work has passed away and found in his sister a swifter biographer than his successor in the task, yet we are not sure

that the memory of Forbes has lost by the delay. The intense grief which is felt on the sudden death of the young and the beloved, is not, perhaps, the best state of mind in which to profit by the teachings of biography. The lapse of a few years enables us to contemplate with more earnestness the intellectual gifts of a man who, like Edward Forbes, gained so great an ascendancy over the affections. There are but few persons who have taken an interest in the progress of natural history during the last twenty years, who did not, at some time or another, make the acquaintance of Edward Forbes; and who, therefore, can add their testimony to the evidence of these pages, that whilst he possessed rare intellectual gifts, he was one of the most loveable men whom they ever met. It was, perhaps, more to the rare power he had of winning the regard and reverence of men, that he owed his great popularity, than to the intellectual gifts he possessed, or the discoveries he made. Regarded simply as a naturalist, his career was only commenced, and the great hopes he had kindled were yet to be realized when he was cut off; but as the popular teacher, the admired professor, the genial loving writer, his influence was greater than any of his contemporaries.

Edward Forbes was the leader and intellectual guide of a band of remarkable men who studied in the University of Edinburgh, from the year 1830 to 1836. Some of these, as George Wilson and Samuel Brown, after attaining almost the eminence of their guiding friend, have, like him, been cut short in their career. Others still live, and testify in these memoirs how largely they were influenced by his character. He was born in the Isle of Man, on the 12th of February, 1815. He was the second born but eldest living son of his father, Edward Forbes, a banker, of Douglas. His father's brothers were travellers: one died in Demerara, another in Surinam; "a third travelled into the interior of Africa, and was last heard of some twenty or thirty years ago, as king or sultan of a native tribe," a fact which often served as the subject of a joke to his witty nephew. Forbes was once upset in a diligence in Algeria, and used to relate the incident as one that prevented his making a journey into the interior of Africa to pay a visit to his uncle.

His biographer gives a sketch of the history and topography of the Isle of Man as elements probably conducive to the development of the taste of Edward Forbes. The only fact, however, which seems to have had any influence in directing the subsequent studies of the young naturalist was his contiguity to the ocean. In early years he was a sickly lad, and whilst wandering about uncontrolled, he became interested in the stones and rocks, the plants and animals he met with in his daily walks. His father favoured his natural history pursuits, and built for him a museum at his country house. His sister was his curator, and his playmates his collectors. Before he was twelve years old he was a small Linnaeus, engaged in the arrangement of minerals, fossils, shells, plants, and animals. The following is an interesting sketch of his boyish pursuits:—

"With his twelfth year better health sets in, and he is free to ramble as he pleases. He goes to a day-school, despatches his lessons with a rapidity provoking to his master, who would fain make him a classical scholar, but has no other fault to find with him than that he is constantly drawing grotesque figures on his books, and helps the stupid boys with their lessons. Out of school, he takes no part in athletic exercises, in boisterous play, or in battle. He quarrels with no one, and no one dreams of quarrelling with him. The other boys, however, observe with surprise that he never passes a stone in the grass without turning it up

to see if there are worms or other 'beasts' below it. He has an unaccountable fancy for gathering weeds, and filling his pockets with creeping things. A tame lizard has a pocket to itself, and there seems to be a mysterious freemasonry between him and all the cats and dogs he meets. No one, old or young, sympathizes with him in these tastes, or directly encourages them. The servants about him regard what they term weed-gathering and catching flies in the air as proofs of incipient madness, and hint as much to their superiors. His grandmother, though she dearly loves him, and does her very best to spoil him, listens with half assent to these opinions, and denounces him in the Manx tongue, which, however, he does not understand, as prospectively the greatest fool in the Isle of Man. His mother puts religious books in his way, and hopes that he will enter the Church, failing which he shall be an artist. His father looks upon his occupations as boyish pastimes. His teachers lament his favourite occupations, as so much wasted time, and blame his relatives for suffering such busy idleness. His winning ways, indeed, and his manifest genius disarm all opposition, and every one helps him, but the motive in every case is to give him pleasure, not to show the sympathy of the helper with his tastes. Thus, unopposed but unencouraged, he laboured at Natural History till his sixteenth year. And his time was not spent in the mere boyish collection of pretty shells and shining spars, stuffed birds and gilded beetles. He methodically studied, though necessarily in an imperfect way, mineralogy, geology, botany and zoology; contrived, no one knows how, to get hold of systematic works on those sciences, and, which is still more strange, read them with profit. A significant order presided over his collections, not the mechanical order which subordinates all to the foot-rule requirements of symmetry, though this in its place he did not despise; nor the artistic order pleasing to aesthetic taste, but the ordination which regards every material object as a link in the magnificent network of created nature, and knows that if lost, it would leave a gap which no other link could fill."

In the midst of all his natural history pursuits, no one seemed to have supposed for a moment that any branch of natural science could become the pursuit of a rational human being. Yet at this period the evidence is complete that before he had left the Isle of Man, he had worked at almost every branch of natural history,—was acquainted with minerals and fossils, the classification of plants and animals, had successfully used the microscope in the investigation of ova, and was frequently out with the fishermen dredging for mollusca on an oyster-bank three or four miles distant from the shore. There is almost something marvellous about this part of his history, for he appears to have had no one who could direct his studies or even understand their nature or import.

The rector of the parish records the following anecdote of this period of his life:—

"His uncle mentioned to me that one day when Professor Forbes and he were together at his grandmother's, the former was examining with the microscope some small marine animals, when he suddenly started up and sprang out of the room. On his return, his uncle inquired the cause of his acting in a manner apparently so frantic, and his face beaming with delight, he told him he had made an important discovery; that a certain theory had been put forth on the subject, which he had just been examining; that he had always disbelieved it, and now had ocular demonstration of its erroneousness, and was so delighted with the discovery, that he scarcely knew what to do with himself. It reminds one of Archimedes running into the town, crying out *Eureka! Eureka!*"

The accounts of his early days also allude to his fondness for sketching and early dabbling with the muses. Mr. Garvin, his schoolmaster, says:—

"His pencil was seldom or never out of his hand;

his Latin, as other exercises, were curiosities; there never was a vacant space left on his paper, every corner filled up with a drawing of some creature or other, so much so, that he has got his knuckles rapped more than once for bringing me up exercises almost as difficult to decipher as the Rosetta Stone..... His school-books if they could be got now, would be real curiosities, covered over as they are on the margins and all available places in the same manner as I described his exercises to be."

In a list of compositions, made out by himself, in 1831, we find, in addition to a large number of poems, some of which had very sentimental names, the announcement of his first attempt in the dramatic line. '*Sesostris*, a tragedy, act i. and part of act ii., and afterwards '*Junius Brutus*', act i. and part of act ii., and again acts two and three of the same tragedy. The spirit of the artist and the poet never forsakes him. What gave to his natural history labours their harmony and freshness was the poet's eye with which he beheld all nature. His driest contributions to natural history literature, such as his Histories of the British Star-Fishes and Jelly Fishes, were instinct with poetical life.

At last the time came when he must make choice of a profession and leave his beloved island home. His friends determined on making him an artist, and accordingly, in 1831, we find him placed with Mr. Sass as an Art-student. He did not, however, succeed as an artist, and left London in October, 1831. His biographer remarks:—

"When he returned to it as a residence, eleven years later, it was to occupy one of its places of honour, and to rise from this, year by year, to higher distinction, till, when he left the metropolis in 1854, the eyes of the whole nation were upon him, and its chief cities batted which should count him among its living glories."

After a short stay in the Isle of Man he repaired to the University of Edinburgh to study medicine. If Forbes's friends really wanted him to become a medical man Edinburgh was about the worst place to which he could have been sent. In Edinburgh the natural history sciences were not pursued as a pretentious set-off to a course of medical study. In connexion with the University there was a Museum and a Botanic Garden, and Courses of Lectures consistent with the dignity of the natural history sciences were delivered in the University. But this was fatal to Forbes's medical education, and he never took his degree in medicine, but became the philosophical exponent of the great laws that regulate the distribution of plants and animals in time and space. For thus did the animal and vegetable kingdoms present themselves to his mind; and long before his student-life was over he had commenced that series of papers, on the geography and paleontology of plants and animals, which has so greatly enlarged the sphere of observation in all the natural history sciences. But let us see how the lad of sixteen commences his medical studies:—

"Young Forbes, soon after his arrival in Edinburgh, found his way into Dr. Knox's dissecting-room. The usual crowd of students who haunted it were absent at lecture, hospital, or elsewhere, and the living were represented only by Mr. Good-sir, who was busy in a corner, as he tells me, dissecting a 'head.' The tall stranger walked up to him; they soon got into earnest conversation, and found that they had many tastes in common. The fascination which Forbes exerted over all he came across did not fail on this occasion, and within a few days Mr. Good-sir visited his new friend at his lodgings. He had lost no time in exploring the neighbourhood. Round the room were scattered the novel plants and animals he had already encountered. The ledges of the wainscot were covered with minerals, which could not be accom-

modated on the table, littered as it was with MSS. and note-books. He had already climbed Arthur's Seat, and been delighted by finding a kind of snail new to him; specimens of this were before him, which with a view to study their structure, he had boiled, the notion of dissecting a raw snail being quite strange to him. Mr. Goodis interposed, advised the omission of boiling, and gave the future great malacologist his first lesson in dissecting mollusca. This tribe of animals, known to naturalists as the pulmoniferous or lung-bearing mollusca, were as great favourites with him as their congeners the *lungless* sea slugs and molluscs on which he laboured so much. A few years later he communicated to the British Association a report on their distribution in Europe, and the next year another still more elaborate report on their range through the British Islands. The lesson in snail-dissecting, accordingly, we may be sure, had a growing significance for Edward Forbes as the years went on, and he became one of the greatest authorities regarding mollusca."

Personally and intellectually no two persons could well differ more than Edward Forbes and the present distinguished Professor of Anatomy in the University of Edinburgh. But each had qualities the other needed and knew how to admire; hence their friendship, and their joint dredging excursions and united anatomical labours. Goodis was the anatomist, and worked from within outwards; Forbes was the morphologist, and worked from without inwards. Each studied life, but the one was more interested in the organs of its manifestation as revealed by the knife and the microscope, the other as it displayed itself on the broad surface of the earth, stereotyped in the rocks, or living on the earth and in the waters.

In these memoirs we see but little of Forbes's student-life in Edinburgh. Still if this could have been written more in detail, it would perhaps have been the most interesting feature of his biography. We see him, however, as the genial, witty, fun-loving student; a leader in all the harmless mischief of college life; becoming editor of a kind of University *Punch*, called the *Maga*, in which professors and towns-folk were unmercifully lampooned. But whilst fun was recognized, science was not neglected. A Maga Club was formed with Forbes as Archi-Magus, which afterwards assumed the more dignified title of "The Universal Brotherhood of the Friends of Truth." It was a dream of Forbes which he never wholly gave up, to gather together all the true disciples of science in one great brotherhood. The spirit of his dream was embodied in the diploma of the brotherhood:—

"The highest aim of man is the discovery of the Truth; the search after Truth is his noblest occupation. It is more; it is his duty. Every step onwards we take in science and learning, tells us how nearly all sciences are connected. There is a deep philosophy in that connexion yet undeveloped; a philosophy of the utmost moment to man: let us seek it out. The world in which we live is a beautiful world, and the Spirit of Omnipotence has given us many pleasures and blessings; shall we not enjoy them? Let us refresh ourselves with them thankfully, whilst we go forth in our search after Truth."

The outward symbol of the order was a triangle, on which was engraved the words ΟΙΝΟΣ, ΕΡΩΣ, ΜΑΘΗΣΙΣ, (wine, love, learning). It was found difficult after the members had left the University to maintain this organization. The social meetings of this body were perhaps afterwards realized in the less formal gatherings of the "Red Lions." As the Red Lion is an animal of which no notice will be found in Du Chaillu's or Livingstone's researches in Africa, and as its development is much more rapid than any pleaded for by Darwin, we give its origin as related in this work, premising that the event took place at the first Bir-

mingham meeting of the British Association in 1839:—

"This meeting is memorable for the institution of the 'Red Lions,' of which Forbes was the founder, and, for many years, the leading spirit. He and other young naturalists, disliking the irksomeness and expense of the ordinary, adjourned to a small tavern adorned with the sign of the Red Lion. There they dined daily at small expense, on beef cooked in various fashions, moistened with sundry potations of beer, and enlivened by joke and song—in contradistinction to the endless dishes and wines, and formality of the 'big wigs.' Before the conclusion of the meeting," says Dr. Bennett, "these dinners became so famous that the tenebris could scarcely hold the guests, and it was resolved to continue them wherever afterwards the Association should meet." The sign of the tavern furnished a name for the guests. They styled themselves 'Red Lions,' and, in proof of their leonine relationship, made it a point of always signifying their approval or dissent by growls and roars more or less audible, and, where greater energy was needed, by a vigorous flourishing of their coat-tails. In these manifestations it is needless to say that the voice of Edward Forbes rang out above the rest, and his rampant coat-tail served as a model to the younger lions. He was wont, too, to delight the company by chanting in his own peculiar intonation songs composed for the occasion, the subjects being usually taken from some branch of science, and treated with that humour and grotesqueness in which he so much delighted."

As a good specimen of the kind of song alluded to, of which Forbes had always a new one for every Red Lion meeting, we quote the first three stanzas:—

#### THE DREDGING SONG.

BY A MEMBER OF THE DREDGING COMMITTEE OF SECT. D.

Hurrah for the dredge, with its iron edge,  
And its mystical triangle,  
And its hided net with meshes set  
Odd fishes to entangle!  
The ship may move through the wave above,  
Mid scenes exciting wonder.  
But braver sights the dredge delights  
As it roveth the waters under.  
*Chorus*—Then a-dredging we will go, wise boys!  
Then a-dredging we will go.

Down in the deep, where the mermen sleep,  
Our gallant dredge is sinking;  
Each funny shape in a precious scrapre  
Will find itself in a twinkling!  
They may twirl and twist, and writhe as they wist,  
And break themselves into sections;  
But up they all, at the dredge's call,  
Must come to fill collections.  
*Chorus*—Then a-dredging, &c.

The creatures strange the sea that range,  
Though mighty in their stations,  
To the dredge must yield the briny field  
Of their loves and depredations.  
The crab so bold, like a knight of old  
In scaly armour plated,  
And the slimy snail, with a shell on his tail,  
And the star-fish—radiated.  
*Chorus*—Then a-dredging, &c.

The Red Lion meetings were so popular in the provinces, that a club was established in London, under the auspices of Forbes, for continuing them all the year round. Here the members met, around a very social and temperate board, and scientific communications in verse were specially invited. The technical science of these effusions forbade their ever becoming very popular; nevertheless, many of them have found their way to the press, whilst a much larger number remain in manuscript. As a specimen, we may quote a verse or two of Forbes's version of Goethe's 'Metamorphosis of Plants,' so recently done into good Latin by Prof. Blackie:—

Just mark the progression, the handsome procession,  
By degrees (like the doctors); first blossom, then fruit  
making,  
The plant up arises. How the seed first surprises  
You and I and itself, coming up from the earth quaking,  
Attracted by good light, real solar, not Bude light.  
How budding leaves tender their structure unfold away,  
For 'tis worthy your knowing that before their out-growing,  
Roots, leaf, bud, all white in the seed, were all rolled away.

Up they shoot from the kernel, and soon become vernal,  
With sipping sweet dew, for which drink they've no little  
thirst,

Quitting earth's murky bosom, so small you might lose 'em;  
For like babies, so plants, ere they're big must be little first;  
But once when a-stirring then there's no deferring  
Their growth, joint on joint, on the same plan they pile  
away.

With beauteous variety and naught of anxiety,  
The green leaves are ranged in their own rank and file away.  
Now the sap streams grow slenderer, the structure grows  
tenderer,

The vessels grow narrower, and the branches no longer  
Waste their going shooting, which never brings fruiting,  
Whilst the stems once so soft now gain sense and grow  
stronger,

Then the flower-stalk so slender grows up in the centre,  
Like a beautiful picture for all eyes to look upon;  
Its sides quite uncrowded with leaves that might shroud it;  
For the flower why itself you might write a whole book upon.

On the tender stalk summit see the lesser leaves come it,  
All circular ranged, as if grown on a whirling;  
Then the calyx unfolding the flower that was rolled in,  
Exhibits his beauty as gay as a pearly ring.  
Oh, Nature, sweet creature, delightful thy feature,  
In the garden gay shining as daffy-down-dilles,  
Were it not that man's trade is to worship the ladies,  
He'd soon fall in love with the tulips and lilles.

With philosophy put into such funny forms, the evenings passed very pleasantly, and many a naturalist was urged on in his laborious work by the pleasant unbending of these social hours. It was in these meetings that the strength of Forbes's character might be seen more than in his more studied teachings and writings. He estimated men more for what they were than what they were not, and had the power of directing men in the path in which whatever strength they had might be made most useful.

Forbes's student-life closed without his graduating in medicine. He felt that by taking his degree of M.D. he should obtain a licence to practise medicine, which would be a resource in case science failed. His mind was, however, too fully occupied with special scientific pursuits to permit of the serious demand which a medical examination would make, and, accordingly, he abandoned medicine, and determined to devote himself to science, however small might be its rewards. In 1841, he brought out his work on the British Star-Fishes, and in the same year he became attached as naturalist to the Beacon, on a surveying voyage in the Mediterranean. To Forbes this was, as he expressed himself, "the acme of naturalizing happiness." During this voyage he laid the foundations of his great reputation as a naturalist. He not only studied the geology and the antiquities of the coasts of the Mediterranean, as shown in his 'Travels in Lycia,' written in conjunction with Capt. Spratt, but in those remarkable researches with the dredge, the details of which he never had leisure to publish, but which resulted in those great generalizations on the distribution of animals and plants in the depths of the ocean, which can only be compared with Humboldt's labours on the comparison between the distribution of plants and animals in altitude and latitude. He was out in the Mediterranean two years. On his return, he found he had been appointed Professor of Botany at King's College, and shortly after he was appointed Curator to the Geological Society. Here is a letter miserably enough to deter all young men from pursuing a scientific course. Writing to his friend, William Thompson, about accepting the Curatorship, he says:—

"The advantages are these, in the first place, A salary which, under my present circumstances, is an object to me; 2d, A good library at my disposal; 3d, An opportunity of studying thoroughly the fossil invertebrates; and, 4th, A personal communication daily with the leaders of science in London, and a reputation in the most popular, most influential, and most numerous body of admirers of science in England. On the other hand, I shall be tied down to daily attendance in the Society's rooms for eleven months in the year, have the greater part of my time taken up with the business of the Society, and have little or no

time which we afford but a year, upon give science paring unless ment there. Every urge —all wheel it even for th in electi Edinb I sha I sha botan seum for m a not I I wis it is a life and time. book the s becom the must day elect give a con

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time to work up the immense mass of materials which I have at hand, and which nobody can use till I have put them in order. If I could afford to do without it, I would not take the office; but as my professorship will not bring in 100*l.* a year, and as I have no other resources to depend upon at present, I must take what I can get, and give up working at science for the mere sake of science, for, between the mechanical work of preparing my lectures, and the work of the Geological Society, I can see no time for other things, unless a few hours snatched to fulfil my engagement in writing the 'Rambles.' The prospect is therefore a dreary one, but must be put up with. Everybody here is very kind and attentive, and all urge me to bring out the results of my late travels; —all fine talking, but of no use, until Fortune's wheel takes a turn more in favour of science than it ever did yet in our free country. Accordingly, for the present no Aegean Nat. Hist. or *Prodromus* is in the oven, since there is no oven to put them in. I shall remain in town till the Geological election is over. If I get the place, I shall go to Edinburgh for a week, and pack up there; if not, I shall go there for the winter. In the mean time, I shall be fully occupied making a list of the botanical preparations in the King's College Museum, in order to see what I shall want additional for my lecture. It is too bad: nobody will write a notice of the 'Star-fishes' in the *Annals*. 'Tis not I care about it, but on Van Voorst's account I wish it. Is a book to be passed over because it is a good book? Do you or Patterson give him a lift. He laid out much money on that book, and I fear it will not repay him for a very long time. No publisher will publish invertebrates if his books are to be passed without comment, because the subject is not generally understood.....I have become a petitioner at the Linnean. I begrudge the expense, but as King's College Professor I must do so, or it would do me harm. The other day Robert Brown told me he approved of my election, and that if I came to see him, he would give me advice. I take this from his majesty as a compliment."

He had to work very hard for very small pay; and, in January 1844, we find him, writing again to his friend Thompson, saying, "If things do not look better, I have serious thoughts of abandoning science for other views." Before the end of the year, things did look better, and he was appointed Paleontologist to the Geological Survey. Here a sphere of action opened itself, which gave him a grand opportunity for applying his great knowledge of plants and animals to the elucidation of subjects of the highest geological interest. We need but point to his last work, published in the *Memoirs of the Geological Survey of Great Britain*, 'On the Fluvio-Marine Beds of the Isle of Wight,' as an indication of his having truly found a fitting field for his exertions in this position. But, after all, his salary was small. He could not afford to give up his King's College Professorship, and he found that a Government post, however inviting in its external aspects, had its drawbacks. There was still the great mass of his Aegean researches untouched. Every year he saw some one snatching away the prizes he had so hardly earned. He became, as he says, "sulky and gloomy at the hopelessness of working science in this clerk-like system of ten to four every day." "I begin to think science all humbug, and think almost with fear on the habit I am getting into of rejoicing when office hours are over." "I find every day that, in these Government clerkships, they would rather make one idle the time than do any thing not official." As usual with him, this state of things broke out into comic verse, and a song, not quoted by his biographers, with the following melancholy chorus, was the result:

Oh the Red Tape Worm is munching my soul,  
Oh the Red Tape Worm is crunching my pole;

Spirit and body—substance and form—  
All chewed up by the Red Tape Worm.

The veil is now drawn aside, and there is no wonder that he so readily laid aside his really great and influential position in London for the sake of the Natural History Chair in Edinburgh. A good salary, a large class, and six months in the year to himself, presented all that he desired for accomplishing the highest aims of his life. As a lad of sixteen, he had ventured to hope he, one day, might occupy this position, and throughout his life his plans were more or less sensibly influenced by the hope of securing this chair. How he resigned the Presidency of the Geological Society, resisted all efforts made to detain him in London, was received with open arms, not only by the University of Edinburgh, but by the whole city, is fresh in the memory of all. Then came the expected news of the great success of his first session, and then the thunder-clap of his sudden death. Yet his death could hardly have excited surprise in those who knew him well. He was always delicate. He was most careless of his personal welfare. During his voyage in the Aegean he contracted a malarious fever which he never wholly threw off. His life in London was one of incessant toil. He had not reached his fortieth year when he died. Yet, besides his larger works, 'The British Star-Fishes,' 'The British Mollusca,' 'The Naked-Eyed Medusa,' 'The Travels in Lycia,' and 'The Natural History of the European Seas,' the list of his papers number above two hundred and fifty. Add to this his Lectures and official works, and we have an amount of labour that must have told on the strongest constitution.

The time has, perhaps, not yet come to form a true estimate of the influence of Forbes's labours on science. He was more of a deductive than an inductive philosopher. The range of his vision was beyond the boundary of observed facts, and many of his generalizations have yet to be confirmed; but whether his influence will be found an ever-increasing one on science, or should a limit to the utility of his speculations be ever felt, there can be but one opinion, that, take him from all points of view, few men of more brilliant genius have crossed the horizon of the nineteenth century.

Little need be added of the book before us. Begun by one editor and finished by another, it has not the advantage of unity of plan and treatment. Neither of his biographers seem to have apprehended the many-sided subject of their labours; and, of course, in the treatment of his relation to those now living, a degree of reticence was necessary, which sometimes interferes with the completeness of the details of the great facts of his life. There is one portion of the volume which will be looked at with interest, that containing the odd sketches selected from the innumerable specimens that Forbes left behind him wherever he had access to pen and paper. These are inserted without any reference to the text, and are illustrative of that love of fun and that accurate knowledge of facts which were so intimately combined in his social and scientific character.

*Sketches of Early Scotch History and Social Progress: Church Organization, the University, Home Life.* By C. Innes. (Edinburgh, Edmonston & Douglas.)

THE early history of all countries is to be searched for in their ecclesiastical records and in the lives of their obscure saints, national and provincial.

The introduction of Christianity into Scotland, although the alleged literary attainments of its earliest preachers amongst the Western

Celts may, with good reason, be doubted, was in reality the first advance made towards a wide civilization which afterwards suffered a check for two or three centuries. Though Scotland is said by her romancing historians to have had a Christian king at the beginning of the third century, it is now ascertained beyond doubt that the first partial preaching of the Gospel, in any part of the country, did not take place till the beginning of the fifth—till the year 412—when St. Ninian was sent by the Bishop of Rome to preach the Gospel to the Southern Picts. The memory of this missionary endured till a comparatively recent period in Scotland under his popular designation of St. Ringen,—and he is the same apostle by whom Rabelais occasionally swears under the alias of "St. Treignan of Scotland." What amount of influence the mission and teaching of St. Ninian might have had on the civilization of the southern parts of Scotland is uncertain. Ninian had been at Rome, and he had visited the great St. Martin at Tours, and we must, therefore, presume that he was not wholly untinctured with letters, though the wonderful familiarity with the Sacred Scriptures attributed to him by St. Airel, his biographer, writing seven centuries after the time of the Pictish Apostle, is more than questionable. Ninian must have been a decided civilizer, if it be true that he brought with him from France certain masons who built the church called *Candida Casa* — the first stone church in Britain.

The mission of Columba and his followers from Ireland to the highlands and islands of Scotland is nearly a century and a half later than that of Ninian to the southern parts. In its immediate object, the conversion of the savage inhabitants and their chiefs to the profession of Christianity, this embassy was undoubtedly eminently successful. In a brief space of time, a number of religious houses were erected in different parts of the country. But a season came when the missionary zeal of the immediate disciples of Columba appears to have waxed cold, and Paganism regained at least a part of the territory which had been conquered from it by the enthusiastic Irish monks.

Scotland begins to emerge from this state of darkness with the reign of Malcolm Canmore, in the middle of the eleventh century; but it is not the religion of Icolmkill that is revived. At the accession of David the First, in the next century, the triumph of the Church of Rome in Scotland is complete.

A great social change takes place in Scotland, and in the whole character of the people and the institutions of the country, from the date of the marriage of Malcolm with the sainted princess Margaret, the sister of Edgar Etheling. Margaret was accompanied into Scotland by her confessor, Turgot, her earliest biographer, and by a great number of the Saxon gentry who settled permanently in the country. Their descendants and the descendants of the Norman Knights, who soon after followed them, became the leading and ruling races in Scotland; and in their struggle with the first two Edwards of England achieved the independence of the Scottish Crown.

Malcolm Canmore himself was illiterate, but he was an energetic sovereign, and was able to aid the impulse given to civilization in his reign. From his time up to the union of the Crowns of Scotland and England, we find the princes of Scotland uniformly in advance of their subjects in point of intellect and mental culture—a circumstance which, in the case of the Stuarts, perhaps, in some degree, contributed to their misfortunes. Malcolm patronized

the literature of his age, of which he lamented his own destitution. He showed how completely his pious Queen had infused her devout spirit into him, by reverently turning over and kissing the leaves of her Prayer-book and her copy of the Gospels, which, with her other books of devotion, he caused to be beautifully adorned with gold and jewels.

Scotland made great advances in improvement of every kind between the reign of Malcolm the Third and the accession of David the First, in the year 1124. The long reign of this great saint and eminent church-builder was undoubtedly beneficial to his country. The ecclesiastical events of his time naturally and properly occupy a considerable part of Mr. Innes's volume. The monkish virtues, and even the weaknesses, of David were productive of great blessings to a rude and warlike people. He was the St. Louis of Scotland—unfortunate, however, in the circumstance that neither England nor Scotland had produced a Joinville to tell his history as Louis's has been told, with the accuracy of an eyewitness and the charms of the most graceful romance.

The inquiries and researches of Mr. Innes in that department of the antiquities of Scotland in which he evidently feels the greatest delight, will be of value to the historian who has to treat of the ecclesiastical annals of the twelfth century. With this century, as Mr. Innes remarks, written documents came into something like common use, and lands began to be held by written charters. An increased immigration of Saxons and Normans into Scotland is observable, and the settlement of these adventurous strangers was encouraged by the sovereign. It was in the reign of David that the Cathedral of Glasgow was founded. To the history of the Bishopric and that of the University, Mr. Innes has devoted a great deal of minute attention, and ancient Glasgow figures more conspicuously in his work than we believe it has done in any other volume connected with Scottish antiquities. The most valuable chapter in these 'Sketches' is that which is devoted to the Universities of Glasgow and Aberdeen (King's College). The annals of St. Andrew's, the oldest of the Scottish Universities (founded in 1411), do not find a place in this volume, though we can hardly doubt that the antiquities of the ecclesiastical capital of Scotland and of its venerable University, and the records of that now quiet sequestered city, where the battle of Scotland's independence of the spiritual sovereignty of Rome was fought and won, will be the subject at no distant day of Mr. Innes's careful investigations.

In his account of the University of Aberdeen, reference is made by Mr. Innes to a subject on which a really interesting, but not a brief, work, for the matter is ample, might be compiled by any writer taking delight in learned labour and respectably versed in Continental literature. This work is the history of those Scotsmen—a numerous body—who, in the period between the latter half of the sixteenth century to nearly the end of the seventeenth, during which Scotland was in a disturbed and unthriving state, are found filling chairs in almost every Continental University. Mr. Innes furnishes us with a paragraph about some of these successful adventurers in the fields of literature and science:

"Even this state of public affairs and of public feeling will not of itself account for the remarkable state of the Scotch scholar life of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries. The want of employment, the insecurity, the poverty at home, only in part explain the crowd of expatriated Scotchmen who were during those centuries

teaching science and letters in every school of Europe. There was something in it of the adventurous spirit of the country—something of the same knight-errantry which led their unlettered brothers to take service wherever a gallant captain gave hope of distinction and prize-money. It was not enough for one of those peripatetic scholars to find a comfortable niche in a University where he might teach and gain friends and some money for his old age. The whole fraternity was inconceivably restless, and successful teachers migrated from college to college, from Paris to Louvain, from Orleans to Angers, from Padua to Bologna, as men in later times completed their education by the Grand Tour. The University feeling and the universal language of that day conduced somewhat to this effect. A graduate of one University was 'free' of all. His qualifications were on the surface too, and easily tested. A single conference settled a man's character, where ready Latin and subtle or vigorous disputation were the essential points. But whatever were the causes, the student of the history of those centuries must be struck with the facts. The same period which saw Florence Wilson, Scrymger, the elder Barclay, received among the foremost scholars of Europe, in its most learned age, witnessed also three Scotsmen professors at Sedan at one and the same time, and two, if not three, together at Leyden. John Cameron, admirably learned, lecturing everywhere, everywhere admired, moved in 1600 from Glasgow to Bergerac, from Bergerac to Sedan, from Sedan to Paris, from Paris to Bordeaux, to Geneva, to Heidelberg, to Saumur, to Glasgow, again to Saumur, to Montauban, there to rest at last. But the type of the class was Thomas Dempster, a man of proved learning and ability, but whose adventures in love and arms, while actually 'regenting' at Paris, at Tournay, at Toulouse, at Nimes, in Spain, in England, at Pisa, at Bologna, were as romantic as those of the Admirable Crichton or Cervantes' hero. Incidentally to his own history, Dempster makes us acquainted with four Scotchmen of letters whom he met at Louvain. He visited James Cheyne, a Scotch doctor at Tournay; succeeded David Sinclair as Regent in the college of Navarre at Paris, and was invited by Professors Adam Abernethy, and Andrew Currie, to join them at Montpellier. Of those expatriated Scots, scattered through the Universities of the Continent, Aberdeen had produced her share. Florence Wilson, who describes his native scenes by the banks of the Lossy, under the towers of Elgin, was equal to his friend Buchanan in easy graceful Latinity. He was a Greek scholar also, and taught Greek in 1540. But that part of his education could hardly be got at his native University. William Barclay, the great jurist—father of John, the author of the admirable romance the *Argenis*—David Chalmers of Ormond, besides multitudes of mere professors, kept up the reputation of King's College abroad, while there were not wanting at home men of high name in literature, who owed their instruction to the Northern University."

The history and even the names of these men and others of similar character and like fortunes are now forgotten in Scotland by all but a few curious inquirers, but notices of them meet the reader continually in the writings of their Continental contemporaries. Short incidental allusions to several of them are scattered here and there in the French collections called *Ana*, particularly in the *Sorberiana* and *Perriana*. Bayle has given a place to the biographies of a few of them in his imperishable record. The laborious German König has included a large number of those self-expatriated scholars in his 'Bibliotheca.' The number of learned Scotsmen of the seventeenth century whose names appear in König is considerable. By a curious blunder, he in one case splits up a single learned Scotsman, William Davison, physician to the King of Poland, into two distinct learned men—"W. Davisonius," the author of the 'Commentary on the Philosophic Medicine of Leverinus,' and "W.D'Avissonius,

the author of the 'Philosophia Pyrotechnica.' Into this error, however, König was led by Davison himself. During his residence in France, Davison took a fancy,—perhaps he thought it would be of use to him in his profession,—to write and print his name M. D'Avisson. It appears in this Gallicized form appended to some of his Dedications. As regards other Scotsmen of this period, the noblest part of the history of Mark Duncan, that which records his zealous though ineffectual endeavours to defeat and expose the conspiracy got up by Cardinal Richelieu to bring the unfortunate Urban Grandier to the flames on a ridiculous charge of sorcery, is to be found in the extremely interesting work the 'Histoire des Diabiles de London.' It is somewhat curious to find that while Mark Duncan was physician at Saumur, where he was Professor of Philosophy and afterwards Principal in the Protestant College, another Scotsman, of the name of Stracca, who joined in the vain attempt to rescue Grandier from the clutches of his persecutors, was Principal of the College of London.

The third and last chapter in Mr. Innes's work is devoted to the "Home Life," of Scotland. The pictures with which it presents us are drawn from the papers of various ancient and distinguished families. This part of his 'Sketches' has been compiled with particular care by Mr. Innes, and by a large class of readers will be regarded as the most interesting part of his volume. By numerous readers of the present day, no works are read with more interest than those novels which are daily issued from the press, in which attempts are made, with more or less success, to depict the home life, the customs and manners and general spirit of ages long past. While the minute and ample details which are collected in this chapter will thus afford pleasure to numerous readers, they will be turned to with curious interest by a large number of writers in search of materials wherewith to give to their fictions the air and aspect of reality and truth. From one cause or other, no publications which have been issued within the present century have been received with more general favour than the diaries, letters and other domestic papers belonging to the nobility and gentry of the country. Mr. Innes's selections form a valuable contribution to this department of literature. From the papers of the houses of Morton, Breadalbane, Cawdor and Kilaverock, he has collected a great deal of material which will entertain readers whose tastes are not purely and exclusively antiquarian.

*Universal Restoration: a Poem, in Ten Epochs, Divided into Twenty-six Books.* By George Calvert. 2 vols. (Longman & Co.)

WHAT has possessed the versifiers of our day to attempt Milton's themes,—in Milton's manner to boot? Not so long ago we had to speak of a modern delusion which amounted to a dilution of 'Paradise Lost.' Here is another author self-deceived to the extent of two volumes, each containing more than three hundred pages, who apparently has bent himself to imitate and outdo Milton's least happy effort, 'Paradise Regained.'—Why not a new 'Iliad'?—a new 'Odyssey'?—or a new 'King Lear'?—It is unfair that all these crushing modern rivalries should be launched against one ancient author. Surely, Homer and Shakspeare are worth putting down as well as the poet "blind, yet bold." Mr. Calvert assures us "that no ambitious feeling, or presumptuous notion of his ability, had the least influence in prompting him to become an author." It was a sense of pure love and

duty to be done which urged him to write down thoughts that had long time been burning him. Among these thoughts must Milton's have held no "mute" nor "inglorious" place, for hark to the very commencement of this labour of love!

To sing the course of all-restoring love,  
Christ's sacrifice triumphant over sin,  
Is my great aim, God proving good as wise,  
Who man ordained to pass through good and evil,  
Subject to vanity, to rise again  
By hope: not millions lost, a few restored,  
But all restored as sure as all once fell.

O, Thou Eternal Spirit, who upholdest  
The universe, with whom wrought little is,  
Or low, or mean, me guide with holy care,  
As through the deeps of sin, and death, and woe—  
I seek to show Thee just in all Thy ways—  
No error found in Thee.

Our author, however, does not carry this tone of reminiscence throughout his two volumes. Every now and then he droops into his own individuality, and is "Calvert by himself, Calvert." Let us hear Shew for a moment at a family gathering of Noah's children:—

Shew answered him, he next in precedence—  
Well ordered families should have it so;  
For if the elder have e'en less of mind,  
It nothing takes from him who holds his peace,  
For order's sake, but better wisdom shows:—  
"O sire, revered, thee to obey is just,  
And constant safety ever."

Need we give further specimens? We will, however, offer one more, for the enlightenment of such seers as wish to pierce the glories of the "Millennium":—

No man now aped the look of gravity,  
To win a smile or bow of reverence;  
Men sought but truth, and nothing sought to add.  
The lawyers burnt their cumbersome books of law,  
And laboured in the field, or at a trade.  
The soldiers, and their relatives so near,  
The blue police, no longer went to drill;  
"Their occupation gone."  
The printing presses turned with daily news;  
But ah! how altered from the daily "Times!"  
Advertisements of bargains wondrous cheap,  
And wondrous medicines, cure for all ills,  
Had there no page, nor speech sarcastic of  
A fool's poor wit had there a single line;  
Now was there place for list of bankrupts found;  
Nor telegraph's despatch of foreign funds;  
Nor there accounts of royal walks and pace;  
But news of happiness, swift spreading far;  
And what enhanced its value, it was true;  
And arts, and sciences, and poetry,  
Now worth the name, filled up the daily press.

—The above, it will be owned, is *not* borrowed from Milton.

Let not what has been said be mistaken. That there is such a thing still possible as gleanings after Milton, on Milton's own ground, may be admitted. The possibility was proved, with no small degree of success, by Mrs. Browning, in her "Drama of Exile";—but nothing throughout that ambitious poem was so remarkable as its writer's original conception and manner. The woman concentrated her power on displaying the woman-nature of Eve, and wrought out her design by aid of a series of lyrical choruses, which may range with those of Byron and Shelley. Nothing can be further remote from the measures of the Author of "Paradise Lost,"—from his solemn yet never cumbersomely-pedantic display of learning,—than her more unequal versification and more fantastic assortment of the treasures drawn from her chambers of imagery.—Here that which is directly imitated from Milton is the least inferior part of the work. In brief, we can but characterize these volumes as offering one more example of time and labour wasted, because of want of self-knowledge.

#### NEW NOVELS.

*Trumps: a Novel.* By George William Curtis. Illustrated by Augustus Hoppin. (Low & Co.)—If this novel of "Trumps" be, as it professes, a picture of American town life, America in general, and New York in particular, must be a dreadfully vulgar place. The vulgarity is not on the surface,—not a vulgarity of mere manner, dress, or accent,—but a vulgarity that is innate, that oozes out at

every pore; a vulgarity that seems to be congenital, as naturalists say, and to have been, moreover, handed down through many generations. The vulgarity of worldliness pervades every page of this picture of New York society; it is as though the universe were suddenly changed into one great stock-exchange, where, to make money and to spend it upon fine upholstery, fine dinners, and fine dress, are the being's end and aim of all human creatures,—the chief end of man and his whole duty. There is no ideal, no disguise of science, art, fame, or antiquity: it is all being in business and making money in order to live in the abundance of material luxury; or else, being in business, to fail and become poor, to live in a small house, and to wear a limp white cravat, which, in this novel, at least, is always the outward and visible sign of having been unfortunate in business. If this novel be a picture of the manners of the day, all we can say is, that America must be a dreadful place to be obliged to live in,—one great provincial town, with no metropolis in the distance, where better things might at least be hoped for, whether to be realized or not. The story turns on the fortunes of a young American, a clever fool and a worthless scamp, whose natural predilection for telling lies, gambling, and getting drunk sends him, at an accelerated velocity, along the road to ruin. If he is a specimen of young America, it is a bad prospect for that country. Without taking "Trumps" as a standard of American society, it gives indications, not to be mistaken,—not in the pictures of its vulgar worldly people,—but when it attempts to draw the better sort; it gives the unconscious indications by which men and things are to be judged. Here is a specimen of an American Don Giovanni, the hero and evil one of the book; he is at a fine party, and is addressing a beauty and heiress whom he sees for the first time:—"As Miss Plumer finished the song, Abel saw his sister coming towards him, though his eyes seemed to be constantly fixed on the singer. 'How beautiful!' said he, ardently, in a low voice, looking Grace Plumer directly in the eyes.—'Yes, it is a pretty song.'—'Oh, you mean the song,' said Abel. The singer blushed, took up a bunch of flowers, and began to play with them. 'How very warm it is,' said she.—'Yes,' said Abel; 'let us take a turn in the conservatory; it is both darker and cooler, and I think your eyes will give light and warmth enough to our conversation.'—'Dear me! if you depend upon me, it will be the arctic zone in the conservatory,' said Miss Grace Plumer.—'No, no,' said Abel; 'we shall find the tropics in that conservatory.'—'Then look out for storms,' replied Miss Plumer, laughing." Again, the same lady is at home, and another young gentleman is paying her a visit; after a while he makes an assertion, to which Miss Grace—"Thank you!" mockingly.—"I said a man, you observe, Miss Grace."—"Man includes woman, I believe, Mr. Moultrie."—In two cases—yes.—"What are they?"—When he holds her in his arms, or in his heart." Here was a sudden volley masked in music. Grace Plumer was charmed. \* \* Miss Grace Plumer had scarcely installed Mr. Sligo Moultrie as first flirter in her corps when a face she remembered looked up at the window from the street, more dangerous even than when she had seen it in the spring. It was the face of Abel Newt, who raised his hat and bowed to her. The next moment he was in the room, perfectly *comme il faut*, sparkling, resistless." In all American novels of society there is a painful striving after the French novel style of hero that is never successful; the heroes are all more or less of shopmen, genteel young haberdashers. America is a wide place, and there must be something real and genuine somewhere, but not in its novels.

#### OUR LIBRARY TABLE.

*A History of the Calculus of Variations during the Nineteenth Century.* By J. Todhunter, M.A. (Macmillan & Co.)—Woodhouse wrote the history of this recondite branch of mathematics up to the end of the last century; and wrote it with a power of knowledge which has made his work a substitute for nearly all the old investigations. Much has been done since his time; and Mr. Todhunter has carried on the subject with the

same precise description of his authors. In truth, though calling their works histories, both Woodhouse and Mr. Todhunter have given digests of their subject in chronological order; that subject being historical, inasmuch as they treat of the calculus of variations not problem by problem, but author by author. We are delighted to see such a contribution to mathematical learning from the University of Cambridge, too much given of late years to breed examiners and examination-books. Mr. Todhunter's undertaking is a very laborious one, and has been executed while his time was largely devoted to private teaching. He is now a public teacher in his college; and having taste and courage for such efforts of accumulation and condensation as the one before us, we can only hope that he will follow his bent. No mathematical writer is more useful than the one who is the collector, the arranger and the critic of the piles of memoirs which load our scientific *Transactions*; the sciences will break down under their own weight if something effectual be not done to enable the student to see investigations on each great subject in one book, and through one mind, before he attempts to search the long series of quarto.

*The Facts of the Four Gospels: an Essay.* By Fr. Seeböhm. (Longman & Co.)—Every book now seems to be connected with the "Essays and Reviews," either by asserted connexion or distinction. The Bishop of London republishes his old sermons, to meet the seven; Mr. Seeböhm denies that his work has been suggested by the same seven, but seems to think that it may be useful in the way of antidote. Our assertion is perhaps rather too general. Mr. Todhunter, for example, does not place his "History of the Calculus of Variations" to the account of the seven in either way. The work before us is a kind of very brief epitome of the Gospel history, with some "harmony" explanation, and some exhortation. It is well meaning, and, up to its limited scope, interesting; but the reference to "Essays and Reviews" looks like an attempt to make the *sale* of the work catch the wind which has blown the Essays, &c. into what the publisher would call a good haven.

*Suffolk Surnames.* By N. J. Bowditch. London, Trübner, Boston, U.S., Ticknor & Field.—The Suffolk referred to in the title-page is the name of a county comprising the city of Boston and the small adjoining town of Chelsea, and its subdivisions. From every possible quarter and document whence Mr. Bowditch could procure a Suffolk name, he has done so, and has collected many thousands, few of which are singular enough to be worth the citing. The subject has grown upon the compiler, who, six years since, published a work on precisely the same subject, and now publishes one just seven times larger than its predecessor. The compiler enjoys, if one may so speak, an enforced leisure. In 1858, in the fifty-fourth year of his age, he became permanently lame, by serious injury to his thigh-bone through a fall upon the ice. A subsequent fracture of the thigh has "condemned him to a state of horizontal meditation, which must last as long as he lives." In this condition he pursues his work of arranging names under certain heads, dedicating the present collection to his friend, "A. Shurt, the father of American Conveyancing, whose name is associated alike with my daily toilet and my daily occupation."

*Sketch of the Civil and Traditional History of Caithness, from the Tenth Century.* By J. Calder. (Glasgow, Murray; London, Hall & Co.) There are tourists, or travellers, rather, who having exhausted serious expeditions among the Alps and other distant regions, are now organizing a trip to Iceland, not merely to look at but to look *into* the country. They who may think such a locality too distant, and such an undertaking too perilous, are recommended to try Caithness. It is really a beautiful country, is full of attractions of all qualities, and has traditions that will be new to all Southerners. The Caithness folk are canny people, and among them, with this book in his hand, he will not feel as a stranger.

*A Brief Discourse on Wine: embracing an Historical and Descriptive Account of the Vine, its Culture and Produce in all Countries, Ancient and Modern.*

(Denman).—Within a brief space this volume affords as much intelligence about wine as might make the reputation of half-a-dozen men through half-a-dozen after-dinners,—provided only they can contrive to speak colloquially and not altogether by the card. The compiler has put together much interesting and profitable matter, less learnedly, perhaps, because of his smaller experience, than the late Baron Forrester, who wrote largely on the pleasant subject, but with scarcely less profit to his readers, thirsty or otherwise.

*The Handbook of Angling for Scotland and the Border Counties; embracing the Practical Experience of Thirty Years' Fishing. With Map and Routes.* By John Robertson. (Houlston & Wright).—This Handbook is by one well known in the practice and in the literature of Angling. At once a science and an art, Angling can only be attained by patient practice and practised patience; but printed instructions may help to this, and to many matters connected with the gentle pursuit, and these are given clearly and concisely in this excellent little volume.

*Collieries and Colliers: a Handbook of the Law and Leading Cases relating thereto.* By John Coke Fowler, Esq., Barrister-at-Law. (Longman & Co.).—This book is intended for the assistance of persons concerned in collieries who are not lawyers. The aim of the author is to supply to such persons a general knowledge of the law relating to these undertakings, and he has very wisely set forth in many cases extracts from judgments which have been delivered upon the subject under consideration *verbatim*. Independent of the authority, which these decisions carry with them, it will generally be found that the judgments of the great lawyers, who have adorned the English bench, are expressed with a clearness and animation which at once impress the points on the reader's mind. As an illustration of the value of such quotations, we may refer the reader to the short but very able chapter upon combinations, strikes, molestations, &c., of workmen. The difficult subject of the rating of collieries is discussed with much care. The author candidly admits that the conclusions at which he arrives are uncertain and unsatisfactory, but this is not his fault. We have such a dread of the operations of amateur lawyers, (which are only less deadly than those of amateur doctors,) that we should have liked the book better if the greater part, or perhaps the whole, of the Appendix, containing forms of leases, &c., had been omitted. The work will undoubtedly prove one of great utility to the practical colliers for whom it is intended.

*The Life and Letters of Mrs. Emily C. Judson.* By A. C. Kendrick. (Low & Co.).—The University of Rochester may find in Mr. A. C. Kendrick a good Professor of Greek Literature, but unquestionably the readers of the present memoir will condemn him as a bad biographer. Better treatment would have made a delightful volume out of the experiences of Emily Judson, who as factory-girl, school-teacher, poetess and missionary, ran a career of effort and adventure, which is more easily accomplished by clever women in America than in any European country. The lady's first work, 'Charles Linn; or, How to Observe the Golden Rule,' was brought out by a New York house, on terms that secured to the writer ten per cent. of the net price of the books sold. Such terms are far from liberal; but they are better than the half-profits agreements by which unknown authors in London are precluded from a chance of sharing in the profit of their labour.

*The Illustrated Girl's Own Treasury, specially designed for the Entertainment of Girls and the Development of the Best Faculties of the Female Mind; embracing Bible Biography of Eminent Women; Rudiments of Ornamental Needlework, with Designs for Presents; Tales of Purpose and Poems of Refinement; Chamber Birds and Bird-Keeping; Music, History of Fans, Veils and Purses; Phenomena of the Month and Wild Flowers; In-door Exercises and Out-door Recreations.* By the Editor of 'The Illustrated Boy's Own Treasury.' (Ward & Lock).—The copious title sets forth with sufficient accuracy the contents of this attractive and well-wrought volume, than which no better present "to a good

little girl on her birthday" can be made by papa or mamma. Sir Walter Scott's son in the pride of his first entry into the High School of Edinburgh declared that the world did not contain "a waifer thing than a lassie" made for no higher occupation than to sit "boring a clout" all day long. So entertaining, however, are the directions here given for chenille-work and crochet, knitting and netting, tatting and all the ingenious processes in which pins and needles are used, that it is to be feared many a young gentleman home for the holidays from Harrow will rise from a perusal of his sister's copy of the "Treasury," sorrowing over his lot in not having "been born a girl."

*Philip's Washington Described: a Complete View of the American Capital, and the District of Columbia; with many Notices, Historical, Topographical and Scientific, of the Seat of Government.* Edited by William D. Hayley. (Low & Co.).—Historical students visiting Washington to look at the Government seat of the vast republic, which already is of the past, cannot do better than ask for Philip's handbook. Intelligible in arrangement and pleasant in style, it contains exactly the things which are hardly ever found in an ordinary guide-book, although every traveller would like to know about them. An hour's gossip with Mr. Hayley would be well spent.

*Christian Bulgaria: an Historical Study—[La Bulgarie Chrétienne: Étude Historique].* (Paris, Duprat).—Who cares whether the Bulgarian Church ought to belong to the Patriarchate of Constantinople or of Rome? If any Englishman does he is referred to this scholarly pamphlet, the writer of which thinks the question is to be settled by a reference to the state of Christendom in the fourth and fifth centuries of the Christian era. In an age when ecclesiastical jurisdiction is an affair of political arrangement, this retrospect in search of a basis for settling the spiritual position of the Bulgarians is somewhat droll.

*Geological Survey of Canada. Report of Progress for the Year 1858.* (Montreal, Lovell).—The Geological Survey of Canada proceeds carefully and reliably under the able presidency of Sir W. E. Logan, and with the co-operation of able assistants. The student of Canadian Geology will find much to interest him in these purely local pages, while the general geological inquirer may here and there find a fact of wider application; as, for example, the growth of some spruce-trees in a depression of table-land, which are evidently very ancient. In a stem of 4 inches in diameter, 161 rings of growth were counted, and the largest of these trees was computed to be 600 years old. The additional contributions of Mr. Sterry Hunt to the history of Magnesian Limestones are such as might be expected from that able chemical geologist, and render the theory of the formation of dolomite intelligible. We cannot but hope that when the composition is so well known and so scientifically explained, something may be discovered which shall effectively arrest the decomposition of the dolomite of which our Houses of Parliament are built. In a previous Report Mr. Sterry Hunt pointed out the two chemical re-actions which may give rise to deposits of carbonate of magnesia in lakes or sea-basins without an outlet, where an abundant evaporation is going on.—Having thus accounted for a mixture of the two carbonates, which readily combine when heated under pressure, he explains the origin of the double carbonate which constitutes dolomite. The lowest temperature at which the union can be slowly effected remains to be determined by experiments. When this inquirer's experiments and observations are complete, they will certainly deserve separate publication, as they throw much light upon the history of the sedimentary rocks, and on important points in their chemical and geological relations.

*Slavery in History.* By Adam Gurowski. (New York, A. B. Burdick).—Mr. Adam Gurowski is both pedant and madman. In the former character he is grotesque enough to be amusing, but in the latter he is dangerous and ought to be put under restraint. He surveys the social and political condition of the nations of the earth past and present—Egyptians, Phoenicians, Libyans, Carthaginians, Medes, Persians, Chinese, Romans,

Gauls, Germans, Franks and Scalonians,—and the result of his labours is the discovery that "slavery is as fatal to society as are the southern and tropical swamps to human life." The tone and worth of the learned writer may be fairly estimated by his assertion, that "the civilized and Christian world of both hemispheres and every race unanimously awarded to John Brown the crown of a martyr, who fell in the cause of human liberty." Mr. Gurowski's scholarship matches well with his want of common sense.

*Scripture Lands in Connection with their History; with an Appendix and Extracts from a Journal kept during an Eastern Tour in 1856-57.* By G. S. Drew, M.A. (Smith, Elder & Co.).—The substance of this book is didactic. Mr. Drew's travels were by the ordinary route,—up the Nile to Philae,—into the desert interior from Thebes,—from Bissateen to Suez,—in the parts about Sinai,—and, as somewhat of a novelty, across the Paran Highlands, by way of Bersheba to Jerusalem; thence, as an episode, to Petra, and homewards through North Palestine and Damascus. The portion of the volume describing these excursions is slight; the principal chapters being occupied with discussions on the sources of the history belonging to sacred lands, and to a series of investigations tending to develop the author's special object, which is to supply a picturesque, minute, and practical commentary upon the Scriptures, drawn from the regions in which the great events of Biblical history took place. The plan of the work is somewhat discursive; but the writer generally keeps his main subject in view, and illustrates it with an enthusiasm which occasionally stimulates him into eloquence.

*Dictionary of Useful Knowledge, A to F: a Companion to the 'Dictionary of Daily Wants.'* (Houlston & Wright).—The 'Dictionary of Useful Knowledge' undertakes to tell any tale that may have been "left half told" by its predecessor; but it indulges in greater superfluity of words, and does not restrict itself by any means to the Spartan brevity of unvarnished facts, but fills up a good portion of the limited space by illustrations, chiefly portraits, especially of ancient heroes, whose histories are given with an undoubting certainty and precision which allow no margin for historic doubts or misgivings. Not content with a course of ancient and modern histories, there is all Lemière and the 'Cabinet Cyclopaedia' and the 'Dictionary of Arts and Sciences' cut small and made compendious. We used to think 'Mangnall's Questions' a wonderful collection of odds and ends of knowledge, but the 'Dictionary of Useful Knowledge' has a hundred Mangnall power of speech on every subject under the sun. In the Preface, the editor declares his main design to be "to enable the reader to join in conversation upon any of the topics treated of without fear of committing some palpable blunder;"—we rather say, would that some editor, more benevolent still, would compile a book which should induce the reader to hold his tongue and enable him to discern his own ignorance! It would be far more beneficial to the human race.

On our table we have the following miscellaneous pamphlets:—*My Satire and its Censors* (Manwaring),—*The Cotton Supply: a Letter to J. Cheetham, Esq.*, by a Fellow of the Royal Geographical Society (Hardwicke),—*Banks and Banking in Australia* (Low),—*The Bank Act of 1844—Free Trade in Gold not Incompatible with our Standard Value*, by H. Brooks (Wilson),—*The Reform Bill of 1862: a Third Letter to R. Freedom, Esq., on the Extension and Redistribution of the Elective Franchise*, by Sir J. E. Eardley-Wilmot (Ridgway),—*Illustrations of the Political and Diplomatic Relations of the Independent Kingdom of Hungary; and of the Interest that Europe has in the Austrian Alliance*, by Toumlin Smith (Jeffs),—*Emperor of Austria versus Louis Kossuth*, by a Hungarian (Trübner),—*Germany, Denmark and the Scandinavian Question* (Nutt),—*Schleswig* (Wertheim),—*European Interests in the Euphrates Valley Route: a Compilation* (Allen),—*A Letter from a Volunteer of 1806 to the Volunteers of 1860*, by A. W. Playfair (Allen),—*Lighthouse Management: the Report of the Royal Commissioners on Lights, Buoys and Beacons, Examined and Refuted*, by an

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## [ADVERTISEMENT.]

(Copy.)

## To the Members of the Anglo-Biblical Institute.

DEAR BROTHER MEMBERS.—Allow me on the present occasion to direct your attention to Gen. xlv. 8 &c. compared with Acts vii. 14. Then sent Joseph and called his father to him, and all his kindred, who came thither.

It is not stated in Acts, He called three score and fifteen souls, or was the Preparation introduced; but, He called his father, and all his kindred, which kindred including himself were three score and fifteen souls. In like manner is Jacob himself included in the number. Gen. xlv. 13, "Then the sons of Jacob which she bare unto Jacob with her were twelve; the names of the twelve daughters were thirty and three; otherwise the names that are there specified are thirty-two; hence all the souls of Jacob's house whose names are recorded in the genealogies were sixty-nine, and not "Tare score and five" as stated Gen. xlv. 27.

We collect from the Rev. Hartwell Horne's in the scriptures, Vol. 2, Part I., Page 575, that the three score and fifteen souls were to be thus computed in relation to the Record Gen. xlv. 21, which states that "the souls of the twelve sons of Jacob, besides Jacob's sons," were sixty-nine."

That of the wives of the sixteen married men of the sixty-six; Two were dead before Jacob

went into Egypt; One, Joseph's wife, was already in Egypt; Four are not to be noticed, why we are not informed; and that the remaining Nine being added to the Sixty-six, "critically corresponds" with the statement in Acts, of the number being Seventy-six souls. On this he remarks, "Thus does the New Testament furnish an accurate computation of the Old Testament."

He sought to be sustained by Holy Words, and selected Phrases, such as "Critically corresponds," is too painful an exhibition, and too detrimental to the cause of Truth, farther to notice.

What then is the just explanation of this Question? The records of the Hebrew MSS. are very different.

In the Hebrew MSS. verse 19 &c. The house of Joseph is stated to be Three, and the house of Benjamin Eleven. In the Septuagint, The house of Joseph, See Verse 27, is stated to be Nine, and the house of Benjamin, See Verse 21, Ten. In the Septuagint we read Verse 20, Ver. 19 &c. The house of Joseph is stated to be Sixty-six, and the house of Benjamin Sixty-five, and Verse 27, That the Sons it should be have there being only the names of Eight sons given verse 30 of Joseph that were in Egypt were Nine souls; and that all the souls of the house of Jacob who came into Egypt were Seventy-five. Nine added to Sixty-six make Sixty-five. Critical correspondence with Seventy-six.

Unless then the Septuagint be at fault, the Record of the event, and the Record of the Hebrew MSS. as a Spurious Account, the statement in the New Testament must be false.

It appears, that in the Record in the Septuagint we read Moses's name is stated. See Number xxxii. 25 and I Chron. viii. 20, probably due to an accidental omission of it in the Manuscript of which the Septuagint is a copy, and that in consequence of this omission, the Transcriber of the Septuagint changed the Number of the Sons of Rachel in Verse 22, from Nine to Fifteen, finding that he had only Fifteen names. By adding the number of the names of the sons of Rachel in Verse 22, there are then Nine, exactly corresponding with the number stated in Verse 27; and by making the Sons of Rachel Nineteen in Verse 23, the entire number of the names of the house of Jacob that came into Egypt is then Seventy-five, exactly agreeing with the statement in Verse 27, otherwise the number of names specified by the Hebrew MSS. is too.

To accept the Hebrew Record as the correct statement, it is requisite not only to regard the Record in the Septuagint to be Spurious, but also that in the New Testament failing to do so, the alternative idea is to regard the Hebrew Record to be correct. From the singular character of the Case, it may be considered, I fear, no just Cause can be assigned for its Variations, but that of Intentional Misrepresentation of the True Text. When we read, and thank God that our knowledge is confined to Reading, of the frightful passions that once existed between Christians and Jews, we cannot but feel that, at such time, the desire to damage the Testimony of one, might induce, even a corruption of the Sacred Record by the other.

No just estimate of Accidental Error will account for the Ommission of Six of Joseph's children in verse 29 of the Hebrew Record. For making the Record in the Septuagint to be correct, Number xxxii. 23, Air for making the house of Jacob which came into Egypt, verse 27, Threescore and ten, instead of Threescore and fifteen. The reverse Estimate is too feeble to be worthy of notice.

St. Stephen wishing to convince Jews, would never say, "Threescore and Seven souls came into Egypt." If he addressed that number, he would say, "Threescore and ten."

If then the Hebrew Record in this passage is justly chargeable with anything more serious than Accidental Error as the cause of its variations from the True Text, how can any other Passage in that Record, or out of any other MS. similarly circumstanced, be justly admitted as Evidence. How can the weight of Evidence from such a MS. be shewn, and without Party, evidence is worthless.

The character of the Quotations in the New Testament out of the Old Scripture are possibly not rightly ascertained. It is very difficult to verify them, and few have been found. Comparing quotation exactly agrees with its Original only in Sense; the words vary from, in some Few Cases, perfect agreement, to the largest possible difference, compare Matt. xx. 5 with Zechariah ix. 2, and Acts xiii. 34 with Isaiah iv. 3. Every possible change in the original Text, or in the Quotations, may be introduced by other representatives of persons, for the Actual Names of individuals, and the reverse, compare Gal. iv. 30 with Gen. xxi. 10. Variations in the order of the Facts recorded, compare Rom. ix. 25 with Hosea 11. 9. In like manner, the Order of Events, the Order of the Books of the Old and New Testaments, varies from the Record of the same event, Luke i. 14—18. Oftentimes the Assertion, that what follows, records what was said or done, does not recount the whole that was spoken or occurred, compare Matt. iv. with Luke iv. 4, both cannot quote the entire of the Sacred Text. iii. 3, is not to be found. Many have reported that Jethro said no more, "Go in peace," than it was all of what he said that it was requisite for man to know.

Many have allowances for the foregoing peculiarities. No passage is quoted from the Old Testament out of the Old, in which the Quotation is not justly regarded as having been obtained from the Septuagint Version. Demonstrations on this point can alone be obtained, from the introduction in the quotation of an Actual Fact, which Fact is found in the Record, and the Record of the same fact in the New Text. In relation to the Hebrew Text there is not one single passage of this description. In relation to the Septuagint, Acts viii. 14 is conclusive. Yet compare Eph. vi. 2, 3, "That if may be well with Thee," with Exod. xx. 18, "And if this be well with Thee," and with Hab. ii. 12, "If this be well with Thee," with Heb. x. 12, "But a body hast thou prepared me." In burial offerings and sacrifices for sin, thou hast no pleasure, with Psalm xl. 6, 9. And Heb. x. 37, 38. But if any man draw back my soul shall have no pleasure in him, with Habak. ii. 4.

What doubt can there be, that our blessed Lord and his Apostles, derived their sanction from the Septuagint, and consequently gave their sanction to that Record, being then the genuine Manuscript of the Sacred Text; a Manuscript, as it remembered, executed by the then, Only True Israel; the then, Only Church of the Living God.

I remain, Dear Brother Members.

Ever truly yours,

HERMAN HEINFETTER.

17, Fenchurch-street, June 4th, 1861.

ROYAL OBSERVATORY, GREENWICH.

ON Saturday last the Board of Visitors of the Royal Observatory made their annual trip to Greenwich to inspect the Observatory, and received from Prof. Airy his Annual Report. The following paragraphs are of chief public interest:—

Royal Observatory, Greenwich, May 14, 1861.

The Report which I have now the honour to offer exhibits generally the state of the Observatory on 1861, May 10, and the proceedings in the Observatory from 1860, May 20, to that date.

I anticipate that in no very long time considerable extension of our buildings will be found necessary, and it is not easy to say where the requisite space can be found. In Flamsteed's time one-half of the nearly-insulated Observatory Hill sufficed

for the nascent observatory. The successive extensions for Bradley, Maskelyne and Pond almost occupied the whole peninsula. My additions of the Record Room and the South-East Equatorial have covered the isthmus. From the peculiar form of the ground, we cannot add buildings on any point nearer than the Magnetic Ground. Yet, with increase of computations, we want more room for computers; with our greatly increased business of chronometers and time-distribution, we are in want of a nearly separate series of rooms for the Time Department; we want rooms for stores; and we require rooms for the photographic operations and the computations of the Magnetic Department. Whatever plan may be ultimately proposed, I presume on the feeling of the Visitors, that the Observatory Hill must never be abandoned as the place where the fundamental meridional observations are to be made.

The copies of the national standards of length and weight have not been disturbed. They are in good order. I have to make a communication to the Visitors which, though not possessing the astronomical importance which it would have had many years ago, is still one of singular interest for the Observatory. The Visitors are aware that, at the decease of Dr. Bradley, his executor, Mr. Peach, acting professedly in the interest of Miss Bradley (then a minor), carried off the whole of Dr. Bradley's observations. The son of Mr. Peach subsequently married Miss Bradley, and retained the observations: refusing to give them up, except on condition of receiving a handsome gratuity. Legal proceedings for their recovery were commenced by the Board of Longitude, and these appear to have been sufficiently onerous to the Messrs. Peach to make them desire to evade the consequences. In some manner and on some terms which I am unable to trace, they transferred the observations to Lord North, then Chancellor of the University of Oxford; and Lord North, in 1776, transferred them to the University, in some way which implied that they should be printed. But so negligent was the person (Dr. Hornsby) who had them in charge, that it in 1792 no steps had been taken for printing them; and the Board of Longitude made a formal complaint of the delay. The first volume did not appear till 1798. I need not point out to the Visitors the calamitous effect of the iniquitous proceeding of Mr. Peach and the negligence of Dr. Hornsby, which, at the most critical epoch that we have known in the history of astronomy, cut off all access to the only observations on which reliance could be placed, and ultimately retarded the progress of accurate astronomy by nearly forty years. Some years ago I was led to suspect that there were inaccuracies in Dr. Hornsby's printed book: and on my application, leave was most courteously granted by the Vice Chancellor of the University of Oxford for taking a copy of the manuscript. On examining this copy with M. Le Verrier (then engaged in discussing Bradley's observations), we found that corrections were required in several places. More lately, I applied (in the first instance through Lord Wrottesley) to the Vice Chancellor, Dr. Jeune, in reference to the possibility of transferring these manuscripts to the Royal Observatory.

Dr. Jeune entertained my application with the utmost kindness, although under the very peculiar circumstances of the tenure of the manuscripts by the University, it was necessary to act with great caution. My application was aided in various ways by Prof. Bartholomew Price; and my late confidential assistant, Mr. Main (now Radcliffe Observer), gave the assistance of his official and technical knowledge. Finally, a decree for the transfer of the manuscript observations to the Royal Observatory, without any condition, was proposed to Convocation on the 2nd of May, and was passed unanimously. And on the 7th of May my assistant, Mr. Dunkin, was sent to Oxford to receive them. And thus, after a delay of very nearly a century, the great act of justice is at length completed, and the great gap in our manuscript observations is at length filled up. The manuscripts, which continue to accumulate in the current proceedings of the Observatory (and which are by no means confined to purely astronomical subjects), are carefully put

in order and bound. The Minutes of the Board of Visitors from 1784 to 1830 are not yet found. I am very anxious to promote the search for this document in every possible way.

The Transit-Circle is in excellent condition. The Reflex-Zenith tube and the Altazimuth are in the same state as at the last Report. They are in perfectly good order. The Chronographic Barrel Apparatus has received the changes which I suggested in my last Report. The Galvanic Apparatus has received no change, except that we have connected with the wires of the sympathetic system an oscillating magnet, whose oscillations complete at every second the contacts of several pairs of springs, and thus enable us to send currents every second in several different directions. Our external Galvanic communications are in the best possible order; as far as London Bridge, for the various connexions there required (to the South-Eastern Railway and Deal, and to the Electric Telegraph Company); and as far as Deptford (for connexion with the Magnetic and Submarine Company's wires, and with the Admiralty wires). The graduation of the Hour-Circle of the North or Shuckburgh's Equatorial has been restored in a clear and accurate form by Mr. James Simms. The Hour-Circle-Microscopes are not yet remounted, as I contemplate making a change in them, as soon as I shall have leisure to attend to it. The East or Sheepshanks' Equatorial is in its usual state, and is perfectly serviceable as a gazing or micrometric instrument. Its micrometers are in good order. The South-East Equatorial is thoroughly efficient for ordinary observations, though some small things are wanting to make it quite complete, principally in the equipment of eye-pieces, to which I have not, for want of leisure, given adequate attention. The water-clock is now brought so completely under command that we use the direct power of the water from the water-mains, under any variation of pressure. The ancient instruments are maintained in a state of tolerable cleanliness; but have not been made the subjects of strict examination. In a late communication to the Royal Astronomical Society, I suggested the advantage of constructing an instrument to which I proposed to give the name "Orbit Sweeper," adapted to sweep along any given direction in the celestial sphere. I think that it may be desirable to mount such an instrument, constructed of cheap material and with inexpensive workmanship, in this Observatory.

The fundamental meridional observations are still considered as our peculiar and sacred charge. The stars observed are principally the following: 192 clock-stars; stars generally to the 5th magnitude; new circumpolar stars; Moon-conculminating stars, and occultation-stars; stars supposed to have a large proper motion, and variable stars; stars near Sirius; low stars for refraction; stars observed with Mars at opposition; and stars used in defining the Oregon boundary. The movable bodies observed on the meridian are: the Moon at every opportunity; the Sun and Inferior Planets on every day except Sundays; the Superior Planets when they pass before 15 h. solar time, and the large ones also when they pass with the Moon after 15 h. I propose to form a seven years' catalogue from the observations of the seven years terminating with 1860; but no steps have yet been taken to combine the observations.

The demand for chronometers for the service of the Royal Navy has continued, and in consequence we have been very much pressed with the business of all kinds attending their trials and the usual care of Navy chronometers. The number of chronometers on hand has been as high as 220: it is now 120.

No steps have been taken to determine the galvanic longitude of Lowestoft or of Valletta; the incessant employment of our whole personal force having rendered it impracticable. But the authority of the Treasury has been received, and active steps have been taken by Sir Henry James, for repeating the junction between England and Belgium; and when this shall be done, the British arcs to which I allude cannot be much longer delayed.

G. B. AIRY.

#### THE CIRCLE.

Mr. James Smith, of whose performance in the way of squaring the circle we spoke some weeks ago in terms short of entire acquiescence, has advertised himself in our columns, as our readers will have seen. He has also forwarded his letter to the Liverpool *Albion*, with an additional statement, which he did not make in our journal. He denies that he has violated the decencies of private life, since his correspondent revised the proofs of his own letters, and his "protest had respect only to making his name public." This statement Mr. James Smith precedes by saying that we have treated as true what we well know to be false; and he follows by saying that we have not read his work, or we should have known the above facts to be true. Mr. Smith's pretext is as follows. His correspondent E. M. says, "My letters were not intended for publication, and I protest against their being published," and he subjoins "Therefore I must desire that my name may not be used." The obvious meaning is that E. M. protested against the publication altogether, but, judging that Mr. Smith was determined to publish, desired that his name should not be used. That he afterwards corrected the proofs merely means that he thought it wiser to let them pass under his own eyes than to leave them entirely to Mr. Smith.

We have received from Sir W. Rowan Hamilton a proof that the circumference is more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  diameters, requiring nothing but a knowledge of four books of Euclid. We give it in brief as an exercise for our juvenile readers to fill up. It reminds us of the old days when real geometers used to think it worth while seriously to demolish pretenders. Mr. Smith's fame is now assured: Sir W. R. Hamilton's brief and easy exposure will procure him notice in connexion with this celebrated problem, to the historians of which we now hand him over, more happy than hundreds of his fellows, *carent quia vate sacra*.

It is to be shown that the perimeter of a regular polygon of 20 sides is greater than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  diameters of the circle, and still more, of course, is the circumference of the circle greater than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  diameters.

1. It follows from the 4th Book of Euclid, that the rectangle under the side of a regular decagon inscribed in a circle, and that side increased by the radius, is equal to the square of the radius. But the product  $791(791+1280)$  is less than  $1280 \times 1280$ ; if then the radius be 1280 the side of the decagon is greater than 791.

2. When a diameter bisects a chord, the square of the chord is equal to the rectangle under the doubles of the segments of the diameter. But the product  $125(4 \times 1280 - 125)$  is less than  $791 \times 791$ . If then the bisected chord be a side of the decagon, and if the radius be still 1280, the double of the lesser segment exceeds 125.

3. The rectangle under this doubled segment and the radius is equal to the square of the side of an inscribed regular polygon of 20 sides. But the product  $125 \times 1280$  is equal to  $400 \times 400$ ; therefore, the side of the last-mentioned polygon is greater than 400, if the radius be still 1280. In other words, if the radius be represented by the new member 16, and therefore the diameter by 32, this side is greater than 5, and the perimeter exceeds 100. So that, finally, if the diameter be 8, the perimeter of the inscribed regular polygon of 20 sides, and still more the circumference of the circle, is greater than 25: that is, the circumference is more than  $3\frac{1}{2}$  diameters.

#### THE LIBRARIES OF PARIS.

ONE of the leading new improvements of Paris, which has now been for some time in progress is the reconstruction of the Imperial Library in the Rue Richelieu, under the direction of M. Labrouste, the architect of the new library of Ste.-Geneviève, certainly one of the most splendid in Europe. In the new Imperial Library, all the presses are to be of iron, in imitation of the British Museum, and the flooring of the galleries is to be formed of gratings so as to allow light to pass,—also on the model of the British Museum. The height of the presses is to be such as to allow the topmost books to be reached and taken down without the use of steps or ladders, on the plan of the library

at Munich, which has been followed in portions of the English national library. But the leading feature in the new arrangements at Paris is to be the construction of two entirely separate reading-rooms on a new principle of dividing the readers into two classes; which was adopted by the Emperor on the proposition of M. Prosper Mérimée, in a report on the state of the library, printed in the *Moniteur de l'Empereur*. Singularly enough, this system also was proposed, for the first time, several years ago by an officer of the British Museum. In a series of articles on that institution in the *Mechanics' Magazine* for 1836, published anonymously, but afterwards acknowledged by Mr. Thomas Watts, now the second Keeper of the Printed Book Department, will be found (at vol. 25, page 76) the following passage:—"The chief use of a public library must surely be to afford to *all* the inhabitants of the city that contains it the means of ascertaining anything that may chance to be either useful or interesting. Under the present system, however, there is no opportunity for any person to take a glance at the commonest work in the Museum who is not at the same time entitled to have out for inspection volumes worth more than their weight in gold. There are two methods of remedying this deficiency. The present Reading-room may be retained under its present system of management, and an additional one provided in another part of the Museum open to all comers, who may be at liberty to call for any work included in a select catalogue comprising all works of general use and reference, but none of great value and rarity and none of the manuscripts. A catalogue thus formed would contain perhaps about 150,000 of the 220,000 volumes of the Museum which would thus become a source of general instruction to the whole metropolis. This plan, however, which, so far as I am aware, is entirely new, might, perhaps, in its operation be found invidious." Mr. Watts's plan corresponds most remarkably with that of M. Mérimée. "It is well known," says the French report, "that in England, the Reading-room of the British Museum is only open to those persons who have a card of admission, and that to obtain this card a respectable recommendation must be produced. Some persons would wish to introduce a similar regulation among ourselves, and especially in the Imperial Library, which ought, in their opinion, to be a sanctuary of literature and science only open to the votaries of one or the other. It is pointed out, on the other hand, that it is difficult to alter the customs of a nation, and that it would be painful spontaneously to forfeit the reputation of liberality which is justly attached to our public establishments. It may certainly be regretted that so many idle persons intrude their impudent curiosity into a place set apart for study; but after all, even the most ignorant learn something in the library, and there is some advantage in this. It would be unjust to refuse the means of instruction to the indigent. It has been remarked, also, that thefts and book-mutilations are not in general perpetrated by the most ignorant of the visitors; they are rather attributable to a very low class of men of education, who, as the secretaries of known literary men, or temporarily employed by them, would probably not be at a loss for recommendations to obtain cards of admission. After mature deliberation, the majority of the Commission on the Imperial Library, persuaded that the publicity of the institution is now a species of vested right, is of opinion that it should not be withdrawn. A partial remedy to abuses that have been pointed out is sought to be applied by the following arrangements:—Two saloons will be prepared for readers, the one absolutely public, the other for persons duly authorized only. In the first will be assembled a certain number of classical works, say 25,000 volumes. No rare edition, no volume in precious binding, will find a place in it. A useful and instructive library will thus be formed, useful to all, from the man of letters to the workman desirous of knowing the theory of his handicraft." While the two plans exactly coincide in arrangement and results, it will be observed that they are made on exactly opposite principles,—the English proposal being to liberalize a system considered too narrow, the French to narrow a system consid-

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dered too liberal: and it is a melancholy illustration of the spirit of recent times, that while the liberal proposal has apparently hitherto made no way in England, the illiberal one was adopted without the delay of an instant by the French Emperor. To return to Mr. Watt's article: it will be perceived that in 1836 he made another suggestion that has since found favour in Paris. "The only other way, then," he continues, "of having a thoroughly public library would be to found a new one; and this should, I think, entirely consist of duplicates of the British Museum. Indeed, it appears to me that where there are more national libraries than one, the smaller ones ought all to consist merely of second copies of part of the great central establishment. Everything unique that the government or nation possesses ought in reason to be deposited in the great institution; and of everything that is not unique, at least, one copy. Yet this very simple plan appears to have been entirely overlooked at Paris, where they boast of having nine public libraries; and works are often wanting at the principal one which may be found in the others. The student has thus to make inquiries at nine different libraries (we cannot say to search the catalogues, as in such cases there are no catalogues to search)—a circumstance which the wholesale admirers of Parisian institutions should remember before he can be certain whether a book he wants is or is not out of his reach, and may perhaps find the grammar of a language in one library and the dictionary in a second." So far the English librarian, who has here the honour of having unconsciously coincided with an idea emitted by Napoleon the Great, but first made public by M. Rouland, the Minister of Public Instruction, in a Report on the state of the Imperial Library presented in 1860 to Napoleon the Third. "In a note," says M. Rouland, "preserved in the archives, and dictated on the 10th of February, 1805, the Emperor Napoleon, after having recommended the acquisition of all the works published since 1785, for the Imperial Library, went on to say:—Many other works, both ancient and modern, are also wanting, while they are found in the other libraries of Paris or the Departments. An inventory should be drawn up of them, and they should be taken from these establishments, to which should be given in exchange the books which they have not, and of which the Imperial Library has duplicates. The result of this operation would be that when a book was not found in the Imperial Library it would be certain that the work did not exist in France." It is impossible," continues the French Minister, "not to be struck with the loftiness of these views; on these conditions, the Imperial Library would indeed have presented a complete representation of all the intellectual resources by which France has it in her power to nourish genius." M. Rouland regrets that circumstances render it unadvisable to carry out the idea of the first Napoleon in all its integrity; but after mentioning the objections which may be brought against the scheme in relation to the libraries of the Departments, he proceeds to express his opinion, that they do not apply with the same force to the libraries of Paris. "Situated in different points of the capital, each one of those renders uncontrollable services; and it is far indeed from my thoughts to diminish their importance. But would it not be well to examine if it might not be advisable to effect certain exchanges between the Imperial Library and those of Ste.-Geneviève, of the Mazarine, the Arsenal, and the Sorbonne? Those libraries are often unable to satisfy the demand for works frequently wanted, while, on the other hand, they possess such and such a unique volume which ought not to be sought in vain at the Imperial Library. Is such a state of things really in accord with the public interests, for the behoof of which these great establishments are maintained at the expense of the State?" M. Rouland therefore proposes the establishment of a commission in which each library is to be represented, and which is to deliberate on this proposal, and on the means of putting it in execution, and also to consider the feasibility of establishing fresh small libraries in different parts of Paris, to consist of a few thousand volumes only,

selected from the duplicates of the great institutions. The improvements of the French metropolis are carried into effect with such enviable rapidity that in the course of another twelvemonth something efficient will probably have been done with regard to each of these proposals.

#### EGYPTIAN CHRONOLOGY.

Claymore, Enfield, April 29, 1861.

The discoveries of Rosellini and Mariette have now placed the duration and sequence of the reigns of the last eight kings of Egypt, from Sabaco to Amasis, on a footing of such extreme accuracy, as to render that period of Egyptian Chronology, once so doubtful and confused, the safest and most accurate measure of time which we possess, whereby to test the reckoning of the several contemporaneous nations neighbouring upon Egypt; and a key is now afforded for the solution of several difficult questions in chronology, which from time to time have been discussed in the *Athenæum*.

It is now certain, that from the last year of Pharaoh Necho, who fought the battle of Carchemish, from which we may date the downfall of the power of Egypt, to the last year of Amasis, was a period of exactly sixty-nine years—a period to which I shall have occasion presently to refer—and if we allow 52 years to the Ethiopian dynasty, that, from the first year of Sabaco to the last year of Amasis, was a period of 190 years. The only particular wanting to enable us to apply this period as a test to the chronologies of the contemporaneous nations is, the exact date of the death of Amasis, or conquest of Egypt. Diodorus, we know, has placed this fundamental date in the year B.C. 525, probably following Herodotus, and this is still the commonly accepted date for the event. This, however, is inconsistent with the length of the reign of Cambyses, who conquered Egypt, viz.—seven years and five months, as given by Herodotus. For, if Cambyses came to the Persian throne in B.C. 529, which is not doubted, and reigned six full years over Egypt, as Manetho and extant monuments attest, he could not possibly have conquered that country in B.C. 525. The true date of the descent of Cambyses into Egypt has been a question of uncertainty, from the time when Ctesias, resident at the court of Persia, half-a-century later than Herodotus, called in question the accuracy of that historian's knowledge of Persian history, and affixed from the Persian royal records eighteen years to the reign of Cambyses: and when the successors of Alexander caused the annals of Egypt, Persia, and the other conquered nations of the East to be collected, and their several chronological reckonings came to be placed in connexion one with the other, this question of the time of the invasion of Egypt by Persia must, no doubt, have been a matter of careful consideration. Manetho, the Egyptian priest, in the reign of Soter, with most ample and authentic materials at his command, was the fittest of all authorities to decide this question, and we know that he did decide it. What then, we have to inquire, was Manetho's decision upon this subject? Unfortunately, Manetho's Egyptian dynasties are known to us only at second-hand, through Eusebius and Syncellus, whose authority is not always to be relied upon. One thing, however, is certain, as derived through Syncellus, because it is confirmed by monuments, viz.—that Manetho considered that Cambyses reigned six full years in Egypt, after the year of his invasion: and this being certain, it seems probable that Herodotus took his information concerning the Persian invasion from Egyptian priests, and adding the year of conquest to the six years of Egyptian reign, and another year for the seven months' reign of the Magus, has thus made up his eight years to the reign of Darius in Egypt, which is so far correct, as Brugsch has computed. For an Apries was born in the fifth year of the reign of Cambyses (i.e. in Egypt), and died in the fourth year of Darius (in Egypt), having lived upwards of seven years.

Another point ascertained, both through Eusebius and Syncellus, is, that according to Manetho, Cambyses had reigned several years in Persia before the year of invasion. Now the simple question is, did Manetho place the year of invasion in the 5th, or in the 15th, year of Cambyses'

reign in Persia? Eusebius, who professes to copy from Manetho, in the Armenian copy of his work, informs us that, "Cambyses in the 15th year of his reign conquered Egypt,"—that is, in the year B.C. 515. Syncellus, the only other authority who handles the dynasties of Manetho, has in his Chronicle placed the conquest in the year B.C. 516; at the same time, however, copying the version of Manetho by Africanus, who places the conquest in B.C. 525.

Shall we then follow Diodorus and Africanus, who both rest upon Herodotus, or shall we prefer the lower date, B.C. 516–15, according to Eusebius and Syncellus, in conformity with the authority of Ctesias? I have no hesitation in deciding that the lower date is the nearest to, if not indeed the very exact date of the event; and for this reason, which I believe to be conclusive. The battle of Carchemish fought by Necho in his last year, (as Josephus and Clemens Alexandrinus agree,) and the rise of the empire of Babylon, in the person of Nebuchadnezzar in that year, must necessarily be placed after, not before, the celebrated battle between the Lydians and Medes, (marked by the eclipse of B.C. 585,) which immediately preceded the downfall of the empire of Assyria: and I have already observed that the last year of Necho, which was concurrent with the first of Psammuthis, was the 69th from the date of the conquest of Egypt:

Psammuthis .....	6
Apries .....	19
Amasis .....	44
69	

But 69 years counted from the year B.C. 525, would place the battle of Carchemish in the year B.C. 593, eight years earlier than the eclipse; and counted from B.C. 515 would place the battle in B.C. 583, two years after the eclipse, about which time it must have happened, according to history. As surely, therefore, as the true date of the eclipse of Thales was B.C. 585, so surely was the date of the death of Amasis B.C. 515: and as surely as all ancient authors are agreed as to the correctness of the date here assigned to the eclipse, so surely may we consider B.C. 515 as the Manethonic date for the conquest of Egypt; thus fixing the chronology of the last eight kings of Egypt as follows:—

Sabaco, after reigning 12 years, dies in B.C. 693	693
Sevechus, or Sethos .....	681
Tirhakah .....	653
Psammetichus .....	599
Necho .....	583
Psammuthis .....	578
Apries .....	559
Amasis .....	515

The recovery of this fundamental date in Egyptian chronology, I believe to be of extreme value, as will be recognized from the results, when viewed in connexion with the chronologies of other nations: which results I propose to submit to you in a future letter.

I. W. BOSANQUET.

P.S. Since the above was in type, I have read with much interest Mr. Cooper's communication concerning Shishak II. If he has succeeded in establishing astronomically that the 15th regnal year of that king was B.C. 851, which requires confirmation, that year will be found in no way inconsistent with my reckoning. For, counting four generations of 25 years each, = 100 years, from that year of the life of Shishak II, which coincided with his 15th regnal year, to the same year of the life of his ancestor Shishak I, who conquered Rehoboam in his 5th year, would bring us to the year B.C. 951, which is the 3rd year of Rehoboam in my table.

#### THE NEW TRAVELLER'S TALES.

June 6, 1861.

ALLOW me to correct an error of date, which has crept into my letter printed in your impression of Saturday last. The dates given to Mr. Du Chaillu's journeys are so bewildering, that it is scarcely possible to avoid error in referring to them. I should have stated that, according to his work, the first of his journeys to explore the interior of tropical Africa, then, as he states, "a terra incognita," was commenced on the 27th of July (p. 28), 1856, and not 1857. But you will perceive that this makes not the slightest difference in the argument, which is founded on the impos-

sibility of reconciling this statement with that of Mr. Cassin in the *Proceedings of the Philadelphia Academy* for April, 1855, that Mr. Du Chaillu had already performed a journey, to all appearance the very same previous to that date, in the course of which journey he had also shot the *Barbatula Du Chaillu*, so named and described in the *Proceedings for April, 1855*, which, he tells us in his book, pp. 125, 126, was an "unknown variety" when shot by him, at some date after the 8th of October, 1856, and "has since been named the *Barbatula Du Chaillu*." Mr. Cassin's paper was read at Philadelphia six months before Mr. Du Chaillu (p. I) left America, fifteen months (p. 28) before he started on his journey to explore the Muni, and eighteen months (pp. 125, 126) before he shot the most interesting beast described in it! How is it possible to reconcile dates like these?

J. E. GRAY.

June 6, 1861.

A Correspondent of the *Times*, in advocating M. Du Chaillu's cause in to-day's (Thursday's) paper, develops some very singular ideas on the law of evidence.

Some readers had stumbled, among other things, over the marvellous story of the two eagles brought down by a single discharge of a double-barrelled gun out of a tree at eighty yards distance. This writer in the *Times* certifies the fact, and that the two eagles were killed by two bullets; and he sends his card to the *Times* as a competent witness. The only question that remains is, How he comes to know anything about it? There is nothing upon which M. Du Chaillu is more explicit than this, that he went on his adventures alone, or accompanied by natives, who were generally naked negroes. There is not a trace of an English, French, or American companion. Who, then, is this certifier who now comes forward to corroborate M. Du Chaillu's statements? It seems to me perfectly clear that, unless M. Du Chaillu has concealed the fact of his having had companions, the party who now comes forward to certify the facts does so on M. Du Chaillu's own assurances. So that what he tells us is merely this: "I assure you that M. Du Chaillu did kill the two eagles, by a single discharge, with two bullets; I know it,—I am sure of it,—because he told me so."

On another, and a more important point, this Correspondent is equally unsatisfactory. People who had read M. Du Chaillu's book were startled to find that, according to him, 1856, 1857 and 1858 had between them four Julys! This difficulty was stated in the *Athenæum* a fortnight ago. I should have thought that an honourable man, finding his accuracy thus questioned, would have made his answer public within eight-and-forty hours. But fourteen days have now expired, and this awkward circumstance is not cleared up. Instead of any reply, this Correspondent of the *Times* says that a new edition of the book is in the press, and that in that new edition all will be made clear. So that those who have already paid a sovereign for the book, and who are in doubt as to whether they ought to believe M. Du Chaillu or not, are now told that if they will pay another sovereign, they will see how M. Du Chaillu gets out of his difficulty!

R.

#### OUR WEEKLY GOSSIP.

THE opening of the Royal Horticultural Society's new gardens, though unfavoured by fine weather, was a brilliant and striking ceremonial. Such a gathering of the higher classes has been rarely seen in London, and the expressions of surprise and delight in the gardens were universal. It was felt that in these magnificent arcades we have something new to our country and our century—something exquisitely Italian, and shady and cool; that in these successions of terraces, in these artificial canals, in these highly-ornamented flower-walks, we have something of the taste and splendour of Louis Quatorze. It was of such a garden as this that Bacon must have dreamt. Not the least part of the charm, we think, lay in the incompleteness of the design. The Prince Consort described this design as "an attempt to re-unite the science and art of gardening to the sister arts of architecture, sculpture and

painting. This union," the Prince observed, "existed in the best periods of Art, when the same feeling pervaded, and the same principles regulated them all: and, if the misuse and misapplication of these principles in later times, have forced again upon us the simple study and imitation of nature, individual arts have suffered by their disjunction, and the time seems now arrived when they may once more combine, without the danger of being cramped by pedantic and arbitrary rules of taste." Every one seemed to feel that this revival of a declining art had been well commenced. More important still, in some respects, was the announcement made by His Royal Highness of his hope "that these beautiful gardens might, ere long, form the inner court of a vast quadrangle of public buildings, rendered easily accessible by the broad roads which will surround them; buildings where Science and Art might find space for development, with that air and light which are, elsewhere, well nigh banished from this overgrown metropolis." We shall be glad to see that day arrive. A National Gallery, vast and brilliant as the Louvre, might be made to face the Park. The Society of Arts will probably have its home on the southern side of the arcade. On the western and eastern sides a broad belt has been reserved for public edifices—we hope for edifices connected with Science and Literature. The national collections still cry out for space and light; the learned Societies are still in search of a common home. We confidently hope to see these collections, these Societies, lodged in the public buildings which, a few years hence, will cover the great spaces now left bare by the Commissioners around their magnificent gardens.

The one hundred and seventh Anniversary Dinner of the Society of Arts will take place at the Crystal Palace, on Wednesday, the 19th of June. The Earl of Elgin will preside.

Mr. Tauchnitz, of Leipzig, has brought out an English edition of Mr. Dixon's "Personal History of Lord Bacon."

Preparations, we hear, are being made for the immediate removal of the State Papers from their present lodgings, part of them to the Repository of Records in Fetter Lane, and part to the Chapter House at Westminster. The present edifice, it is said, is to be demolished, to make room for the proposed new India Office and Foreign Office. It is to be deplored that so beautiful a building as the State Paper Office, one so well contrived for its purpose, and so convenient, by its proximity to the Offices of the Secretaries of State, should have to be sacrificed. Surely when the old Foreign Office is cleared away, together with Fludyer Street, Crown Street and Charles Street, space enough will be obtained for the range of Offices contemplated without touching the State Paper Office. It is only thirty years since the building was erected and fitted up at an expense of 50,000*l.* It is an enormous waste of the public money to build up and pull down in this fashion, and we hope that some notice of this useless demolition will be taken in Parliament before the session closes, and the necessity for it—if, indeed, there is any necessity—explained to the public satisfaction.

About 4,000 persons were present—such is the splendid capacity of the building—in the South Kensington Museum on Saturday evening last, being the second *Conversations* of the Society of Arts.

The Savage Club will give an amateur performance at the Lyceum Theatre on the evening of the 19th inst., in aid of a fund for the relief of the widow and children of the late Mr. Landells, the well-known engraver. Among the attractions of the programme will be an original burlesque of the fable of 'Valentine and Orson,' written for the occasion by Messrs. Talfourd, Byron, William Brough, Planché, Halliday, and other gentlemen of repute in that fantastic department of literature.

The Annual General Meeting of the Architectural Publication Society was held on Thursday last week, at the rooms of the Royal Institute of British Architects.—Prof. Sydney Smirke was in the chair.—The Report having been read, the chairman spoke in terms of high commendation of the management of the Society, and the conduct of

'The Dictionary of Architecture,' which, produced by an organization,—as complete as it could be made,—formed a very rich treasury of treatises on every branch of the science and art of architecture. Mr. Smirke referred to the great importance of the pledge given by the committee, that no portion of the work should be issued at less than the subscription price, so that those who delayed subscribing in the expectation of being able to obtain the book at half-price were doomed to certain disappointment. Mr. Robert Kerr seconded the motion, which was carried.—Prof. Donaldson resigned the office of Honorary Treasurer, which he has held with great advantage to the Society for a period of thirteen years, and Prof. Smirke was appointed Treasurer in his room.

The Registrar-General reports last week that "the widow of an author died, in Clifford's Inn, from degeneration of the mucous membrane of the stomach," whose age is recorded to have been one hundred years and eight months. What a span this person's life included. She might have seen Garrick retire from the stage when she was sixteen,—have met Sir Joshua cheapening fish in Coventry Street,—have known all about the squabbles before the foundation of the Royal Academy. She was fourteen when Goldsmith died, and 'Götz von Berlichingen' was published,—fifteen when 'Werther' appeared. George the Third's reign was a year old when she was born. Grub Street was still in existence,—her husband, "the author," might have lived there; he might have been Poet-Laureate before Pye. She was three years old when Hogarth died, and "Mr. Pitt" still talked of "intercepting the Spanish galleons." Her father might have known Dr. Foe.

Messrs. Black's very pleasant dinner of congratulation took place on Wednesday evening at the Trafalgar with great success. On the same day appeared in print a copious Index to the 'Encyclopædia Britannica,' together with a complete list of the contributors to this magnificent edition of a truly national work.

An interesting process in ornamental bookbinding has been recently patented by Mr. Charles Tuckett, jun., son of Mr. Tuckett, bookbinder to Her Majesty, and likewise to the British Museum. This is a method by which various coloured designs are produced on the sides and backs of books, according to taste and pattern, by means of numerous acids, alkalies, salts, mineral and neutral, and their compounds, acting in such a manner as to cause a permanent change of colour on the foundation leather. That is to say, the volumes being first bound in leather of a uniform colour, as red, olive, blue, or green, any other colour or colours may be superadded at will by the new process, and with little or no fear of time operating any change in them. Some beautiful specimens of bookbinding of this kind have been exhibited by Mr. Tuckett at the Society of Arts, and we have seen many others in his own possession, which, viewed either mechanically or artistically, convince us that the discovery is one of rare merit. The morocco bindings, we must say, are far superior to those in calf, the changes of colour in the former being of a more decided hue than in the calf, affording another evidence, if such were needed, of the superiority of morocco to calf under all circumstances of bookbinding. Connoisseurs are, of course, aware of many curious and valuable examples of bookbinding in various colours, dating back as far as the sixteenth century, which were produced either by painting the added colours with oil, or by inlaying portions of leather of the various required hues. But both of these methods are objectionable; the one from the danger and almost certainty of the added colours chipping off in process of use, and the other from the various inlaid pieces becoming loose at the points of juncture. Another, and far cheaper, process has more recently come into vogue, namely, that of laying strips of coloured paper on the surface of the leather, with a view to obtain the desired ornamentation. But this, for obvious reasons, especially the absence of durability, is more objectionable than either of the two former, while Mr. Tuckett's has clearly the advantage over all three. We understand that the new process can be also

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effectively used in the manufacture of picture-frames, ornamental chairs, tables, and other articles of upholstery, in which durability, combined with beauty of design and colours, is the object sought to be obtained.

The Paris Academy of Sciences has filled the vacancy in the section of Mineralogy and Geology by the election of M. Daubrée.

An Austrian journal states, that M. Moritz-Diamant has discovered a mode of manufacturing paper from maize-leaves, which is carried out on a large scale by Count Carle de Lippe-Weissenfeld. The success of M. Moritz-Diamant's invention is such, that not only is every description of paper produced, but that manufactured from maize-leaves is stated to be considerably tougher than any ordinary paper made from rags, while it is entirely free from the imperfection of brittleness common to straw paper.

Since the 19th of May, the Goethe Exhibition has been opened in the concert-hall of the Royal Theatre at Berlin. The profits of this Exhibition are destined for the funds of the Goethe Monument. This plan had answered very well two years ago, when for a similar purpose a Schiller Exhibition had been started, and not only the capital had been materially increased, but many things had come forth from obscurity which helped for a better general understanding of the poet's life, at the same time furnishing the critic with many an important document calculated to throw new light on his works. A similar result may be safely expected from the Goethe Exhibition. The principal object that strikes us in the first room, is Bettina von Arnim's sketch of a Goethe Monument; Goethe with a child, representing Genius, between his knees. This singularly-gifted woman desired to see this monument surrounded by fountains erected at Sans-Souci; it has been carried out, in marble and on colossal dimensions, after her model, by Herr Steinhäuser, at Rome, and has found its place at Weimar. Pictures of Goethe's friends cover the walls; drawings and sketches are arranged in the window niches. The principal room has a very pretty effect, and concentrates the main interest. Relieved by the crimson drapery of the walls, and enlivened by fine blooming plants, the busts of Goethe, Schiller, Herder, Lessing, Wieland, stand out well. The pictures of the Grand-Ducal Weimar family, from Karl-August to Karl-Alexander, look their best. Many of them have been liberally contributed to the Exhibition by the latter, the present Grand-Duke of Saxe-Weimar, as well as some of the portraits of Goethe and oil paintings, of which there are five. King Ludwig of Bavaria, has sent his beautiful picture of Goethe, by Stieler, life-size, painted in 1828, and Herr von Cotta contributes the famous portrait, in profile, by May, painted in 1779. Another group of busts, of which Goethe's again form the centre (both busts colossal in marble, the one by Steinhäuser, the other by K. Fischer), shows us the musical friends of Goethe, the composers of his songs: Beethoven, Zelter, Prince Radziwill, Reichard, &c. We must not pass unnoticed two fine pictures of Goethe and Schiller, by Angelica Kauffmann. Prints and manuscripts are arranged in the middle of the room; among the latter are some hitherto unknowns and of the highest interest. Goethe's comedy, 'The Accomplices' (*Die Mitschuldigen*), written entirely by his own hand, was formerly in the possession of Friederike Brion; the seventh book of Wilhelm Meister's Lehrjahre is full of corrections and additions by the poet's hand; some of the poems in his hand are not known, others furnish a welcome light regarding the dates and other circumstances of their origin. Some of Goethe's Essays, mostly on geology and mineralogy, also unknown, and rough copies of passages from the second part of 'Faust,' are remarkable. The sight of the originals of some well-known letters to Kestner, and Charlotte Buff, and Jerusalem's last note, moves us singularly. Here is the handwriting of the very persons who acted the tragedy described in the 'Sorrows of Werther,' before our eyes. Other letters by Goethe to Sophie de la Roche, Lavater, Körner, Elise von der Recke, and Frau von Willemer, are not wanting in interest; nor an album-leaf by Friederike Brion of

Sesenheim, and seven letters by Frau von Stein to Schiller and Schiller's wife. Compositions, illustrations, medals, coins and memorials, fill every space. A good catalogue guides us to the most interesting objects, and gives us welcome and often new information. We have a life and a period of time in retrospect before us,—one grander and richer in intellect can hardly be realized in thought.

ROYAL ACADEMY OF ARTS, Trafalgar Square.—The EXHIBITION of the ROYAL ACADEMY IS NOW OPEN.—Admission, 1s. (from Eight till Seven o'clock), One Shilling; Catalogues, One Shilling.  
JOHN PRESCOTT KNIGHT, R.A., Secretary.

SOCIETY OF PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at their Galleries, Pall Mall East (close to the National Gallery), from Nine till Dusk.—Admission, 1s. Catalogue, 6d.; Season Tickets, 5s.  
JOSEPH J. JENKINS, Secretary.

THE NEW SOCIETY of PAINTERS in WATER COLOURS.—The TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, at the Gallery, 53, Pall Mall West.—Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.; Season Tickets, 5s.  
JAMES FAHEY, Sec.

HOLMAN HUNT'S GREAT PICTURE.—The EXHIBITION of Holman Hunt's celebrated Picture of 'THE FINDING of the SAVIOUR in the TEMPLE,' begun in Jerusalem in 1854, and completed in 1860, is NOW OPEN to the Public at the GERMAN GALLERY, 168, New Bond Street, from Twelve to Six.

LAZARUS, COME FORTH!—This great Picture, by R. DOWLING, is NOW ON VIEW at Betjemann's, 23, Oxford Street, 1s.—Admission, 6d.; Fridays and Saturdays, 1s.

SECOND ANNUAL CITY EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS by MODERN ARTISTS is NOW OPEN, at Hayward & Leggett's Gallery Entrance by No. 29, Cornhill.—Admission on presentation of Private Address Card.

THE ROYAL PICTURES.—Messrs. P. & D. Colnaghi, Scott & Co., and Messrs. Gantlett & Co. beg leave to announce that the celebrated PICTURE, painted by G. E. Brown, and presented by the citizens of New York to H.R.H. the Prince of Wales, is NOW ON VIEW for a few days, with the other Royal Pictures, at the FRENCH GALLERY, 120, Pall Mall. Admission, 1s.

GERMAN ACADEMY of ART, EGYPTIAN HALL, Piccadilly.—THE FIRST ANNUAL EXHIBITION of PAINTINGS and WORKS of ART by the most eminent living German masters, selected from the Royal Academies at Berlin, Düsseldorf, and Königsburg, is NOW OPEN from Ten till dusk.—Admission, 1s.

POLYTECHNIC.—L'ORIENT, an Eastern Tour, or a Voyage down the Stream of Time, Progress and Civilization, from the Earliest Periods to the Present Day. Manifest Effects and Remarks on the different Nations of the Mediterranean, Hebrews, Greeks, Mohammedans, Latins, and Moderns. Every Evening, Mr. FREDERICK CHATTERTON, the distinguished Harpist's Special Morning Entertainment, at Four o'clock Every Day.—Mr. GEORGE LUCKY's 12th Second Edition of his Humorous Discourses, Every Evening, followed by Dr. PHILIPPE MUSICIEN, Twelve to Five; Evenings, Seven to Ten.—Admission, One Shilling; Children, Half-price.  
JOHN S. PHENÉ, Managing Director.  
Polytechnic Institution (Limited), 309, Regent Street.

## SCIENCE

*The Genetic Cycle in Organic Nature; or, the Succession of Forms in the Propagation of Plants and Animals.* By George Ogilvie, M.D. (Aberdeen, Brown & Co.; London, Longman & Co.)

In the opinion of Virgil—Happy is he who can discover the origin of things; in the opinion of Dr. Ogilvie, we presume—Happy is he who can discover the modes of their continuance. When the innumerable varieties of animated existence were first called into being is one line of research; and how the vast and unfailing cycle of these animated existences is sustained and renewed by reproduction is another, of equal interest, and more perhaps within the range of man's limited powers of observation. To this the author devotees his attention in his present work, seldom as an original observer, but rather with a view to the classification and comprehensive reduction of the researches made by other men. Several eminent physiologists and naturalists have bestowed minute and patient attention on the modes of reproduction in animals and plants, and have brought out of the depths of obscurity and mystery some singular genetic phenomena, which, unhappily, it is impracticable to popularize and to divest of somewhat novel and difficult technical terms. Both the natural obscurity of the subjects investigated and the artificial obscurity of the language employed to communicate those investigations contribute to draw a line of demarcation between these and unscientific readers, which line may indeed by skilful authorship

be rendered less and less apparent, but cannot by any style and language be wholly obliterated. Dr. Ogilvie is so sensible of this, that he confesses in his Preface, that "the nature of the subject precludes its consideration except by the *bond fide* students of Natural Science," and that, therefore, "he has made no attempt, in the present work, to treat it in a popular way, his object having been simply to make use of such expressions as seemed best fitted to convey his meaning."

The best, therefore, that can be said for the present publication is, that it would form a good text-book for the lecturer, and a good handbook for the student who has already made some advances in biological studies. The latter purpose would have been more fully answered had the author taken the trouble to add a glossary of the less usual terms employed. These are so numerous at almost every opening of the volume that the reader is rather deterred from, than induced to persevere in its perusal. By merely transferring the terminology of the original inquirers to his pages the author has constituted the Genetic Cycle a charmed circle, and none but the initiated can stand within its circumference. Difficult enough it certainly would be to translate such terminology into plain English, and possibly plain English might be thought hardly delicate enough for everybody's ears. Physiological inquirers, however, are under no such apprehensions, and the reverent servant of Nature never loses his reverence so long as he follows where she leads him.

Whoever will give his best attention to the mysteries of the Genetic Cycle will reap a sufficient reward in the discernment of wonderful natural resources and adaptations for the attainment of the great objects of reproduction and vital continuance. If he will master terminologies—and this he may accomplish to a considerable extent by the aid of such a book as Dr. Mayne's 'Expository Lexicon of Technical Terms'—he will find himself introduced into a new school of phenomenal marvels,—marvels which have eluded scientific research for centuries, but which have at last been made more or less distinctly manifest by men of indefatigable patience and remarkable penetration. As general results, we find that Reproduction will reign,—that all the processes by which it takes place are exquisitely adapted to the biological position and relations of the several organized beings,—that over all hindrances and seeming unfavourable circumstances it triumphs and prevails,—that rejuvenescence is the living world's law, and that no living thing is in this direction naturally a law-breaker,—that life and death and life again compose the unbroken cycle, and that even when the continuity of the vital processes is interrupted by a period of latency, "such a state of latent vitality is of essential importance in the great majority both of animals and vegetables, serving, as it does, to bridge over seasons and circumstances which would otherwise prove fatal, and affording, in the form assumed—that of eggs or seeds—peculiar facilities for the dispersion of species." Everywhere reproductive processes appear as distinguishable accompaniments of animal and vegetable vitality. Life exists for the perpetuation of life, and so acts towards this special object as to give rise to new germs, and to fashion each one according to its species. While it is always one and the same in its essence, its modes of manifestation are vastly varied, richly enveloping dead and inorganic matter in the beautiful and glorious mantle of organized creation.

In common with most experienced naturalists, Dr. Ogilvie rejects the theory of the spontaneous development of organic forms—a theory not

now of any weight, except with relation to the experiments of M. Pouchet, communicated lately to the French Academy. These consisted in macerating in distilled water a portion of the contents of a flask of hay which had been exposed (dry) to a high temperature in an oven for half an hour. Although the apparatus was immediately sealed hermetically, Infusoria were soon developed in the contained fluid. But remembering the recoverability of the vitality of the Rotifera (higher in the scale of being) after desiccation, and even after exposure in a dry state to great heat, we cannot understand how so much foreign notoriety should have attended the French experimentalist's communication. Dr. Ogilvie concisely observes, "The general result of experiments of this kind, taken in conjunction with arguments from the general analogy of plants and animals, have now led to the abandonment by common consent of theories once so prevalent among physiologists of spontaneous generation; for the clear inference from these experiments is, that there exist constantly, either in the organic matter, or more probably in the natural air or water, multitudes of germs of many different organisms." By favouring circumstances some of these are developed,—by unfavourable circumstances others are stifled in their attempts to grow.

For purposes of ready reference, the author has tabulated or summarized, at the end of his book, most of the particulars which he has previously treated of, and we take this to be the most serviceable portion of his work. His illustrations seem to have been an afterthought. We sincerely hope that a publication so useful to naturalists will find wide and willing acceptance amongst them. It is too condensed and too purely physiological for the public at large.

#### SOCIETIES.

**ROYAL.**—May 30.—Sir H. Holland, Bart., V.P., in the chair.—The reading of Dr. Smith's paper 'On the Elimination of Urea and Urinary Water, in their relation to Period of the Day, Season, Exertion, and other Influences acting in the Cycle of the Year,' was resumed and concluded. —The following paper was read:—'On the Theory of the Polyedra,' by the Rev. T. P. Kirkman.

**JUNE 6.**—The Annual Meeting for the election of Fellows was held.—General Sabine, R.A., in the chair.—The following were elected Fellows:—C. S. Bate, H. Debus, C. De Morgan, T. A. Hirst, A. Matthiessen, J. C. Maxwell, F. Müller, M.D., W. Newmarch, E. A. Parkes, M.D., W. Pole, P. L. Slater, C. F. A. Shadwell, Capt. R.N., H. J. S. Smith, W. Stokes, M.D. and G. J. Stoney.

**GEOGRAPHICAL.**—May 27.—*Anniversary Meeting.*—Sir R. I. Murchison in the chair.—The report stated that the accessions to the Society since the last anniversary amount to the unprecedented number of 233 Fellows. During the same period the Council have to record the decease of 30 ordinary Members and two corresponding—viz., the Chevalier Pedro de Angelis, of Buenos Ayres, and M. Daussey, of Paris. The Society now comprises 1,510 Fellows and 54 honorary and corresponding Members.—The medals of the Society were distributed to the travellers already announced in the *Athenæum*.

**ASIATIC.**—June 1.—*General Meeting.*—The Right Hon. Holt Mackenzie in the chair.—The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, M. Gladstone, Esq., J. Scarth, Esq. and Dr. Burzorjee were elected resident Members.—The Secretary read two papers, one being a memorandum by the superintendent of the Geological Survey of India, 'On the non-Existence of "true Slates" in that Country, and showing to what purposes they could be applied; the other 'An Abstract of Reports drawn up by the Conservator of Forests in Bombay on the Cultivation of Nuphee in that Presidency,' and urging

its more extended cultivation, both for the extraction of its sugar and for its use as forage.

**SOCIETY OF ANTIQUARIES.**—May 16.—Earl Stanhope, President, in the chair.—J. E. Lee, Esq. was elected a Fellow.—The Dean of Westminster exhibited the very beautiful Service-Book of Nicholas Littleton, Abbot of Westminster (temp. Richard the Second), on which Mr. Hart communicated some remarks giving an account of the contents of these curious volumes, which were beautifully illuminated. The details of royal coronations and obsequies were exceedingly interesting. In returning thanks to the Dean and Chapter for this exhibition, the Society expressed the wish that further publicity might be given to the contents of these volumes in the pages of the 'Archæologia.' We have no doubt that the courtesy and liberality which the Dean and Chapter have shown in permitting these objects to be exhibited will not abandon them when they approach the consideration of this request.—The Earl of Crawford exhibited, through the Director, three bone implements, recently discovered at Inchincavrack, near Crawford Castle, on which the Director communicated some remarks, from which it appeared that Prof. Owen considered these bones to be those of the *Bos primigenius*.—John Evans, Esq. communicated a paper 'On the Flint Implements found in the Drift.'

**ZOOLOGICAL.**—May 29.—Dr. J. E. Gray, V.P., in the chair.—Prof. Huxley read a paper 'On the Structure of the Brain in the Monkeys of the genus Atelus,' as exhibited in two examples of species of this form which had recently died in the Society's menagerie, and alluded particularly to the presence of certain characters in this lowly organized monkey, which had sometimes been relied on as those by the absence of which the brain of all the Quadrupeds was distinguished from that of man.—Mr. O. Salvin communicated some notes 'On a Collection of Reptiles, formed by Mr. Robert Owen in Guatamala,' amongst which was a new snake, proposed to be called *Pleurocerus aequalis*.—Dr. A. Günther read a list of the reptiles and fishes collected by B. H. Hodgson, Esq., in Nepal, and deposited in the collection of the British Museum.—Dr. Slater pointed out the characters of a new bird of the genus Lipaugus, from the Rio Napo, proposed to be called *L. subalaris*, and exhibited a specimen of a new water-hen, from the island of Tristan d'Acunha, remarkable for its imperfectly developed wings and strong feet, for which he suggested the specific name *Nesiotis*, the bird being known as the "Island hen." This bird had been received by the Society from H.E. Sir George Grey.—Dr. J. E. Gray made some remarks on the habits of the larger apes in a state of nature.—Mr. Gould made some observations on some examples of *Eptianura tricolor*, collected by Mr. G. F. Angas at the head of Spencer's Gulf, in Australia, and presented by that gentleman to the British Museum.

**ETHNOLOGICAL.**—June 4.—J. Crawfurd, Esq., President, in the chair.—The following were announced new Fellows:—Sir G. M. Bonham, Bart., the Hon. Lestock R. Reid and W. Spottiswoode, Esq.—A paper was read by G. Busk, 'Observations on a Systematic Mode of Craniometry.'—A paper was also read by R. H. Major, 'On Native Australian Traditions.'

**ROYAL INSTITUTION.**—June 3.—Rev. J. Barlow, V.P., in the chair.—The Secretary announced the following Vice-Presidents for the ensuing year:—Lord Wensleydale, Lord Stanley, M.P., Sir H. Holland, Bart., Rev. J. Barlow, J. P. Gassiot, Esq., and W. Pole, Esq., the Treasurer.—F. A. Burgett, Esq., J. Dobie, Esq., H. W. Foote, Esq., W. W. Gull, M.D., J. P. Malleson, Esq. and J. W. Wainwright, M.D., were elected Members.

**SOCIETY OF ARTS.**—May 1.—P. Graham, Esq. in the chair.—'On Filtration and Filtering Media,' by Mr. J. G. Dahlke.

**May 8.**—J. Crawfurd, Esq. in the chair.—'On the Trade and Commerce of the Eastern Archipelago,' by Mr. P. L. Simmonds.

**May 15.**—Lord Elcho in the chair.—'On the Hythe School of Musketry Instruction in Rifle Shooting,' by Mr. J. M'Gregor.

**May 24.**—J. Dillon, Esq., V.P., in the chair.—'On a New Method of producing on Glass Photographs or other Pictures in Enamel Colours,' by Mr. F. Joubert.

**June 5.**—H.R.H. the Prince Consort in the chair.—'On the International Exhibition,' by Mr. W. Hawes. At the conclusion of Mr. Hawes's paper the Prince Consort said:—"Lord Granville has referred to the fact of my presence here giving you an evidence of my interest in the success of the coming Exhibition of 1862. I should be sorry to lead you to form as it were by inference a conclusion from my presence alone that I take that interest; and I wish you to hear from my own mouth that I do take that interest. Sir Thomas Phillips has been kind enough to refer to what I have done with regard to this matter. Gentlemen, whatever I have done to start you in the right road I have done with great willingness and pleasure. I assure you it is a true privation to me to be prevented by the avocations and duties of my position from giving the same amount of time and labour to the forthcoming Exhibition that I was privileged to give to the one that preceded it. Gentlemen, you will succeed. You are in earnest, and being in earnest, you will succeed. I can congratulate you on the steps you have taken. You have an able body of managers, with all of whom I am well acquainted, and from my acquaintance I can say that they are thoroughly conversant with all the work you have imposed on them. You have also an able architect, a young officer of engineers, who, as alluded to by Lord Granville, has to-day shown by the work which has been opened in the Horticultural Gardens that he is capable of vast designs, novel contrivances, and is possessed of great taste. Gentlemen, Lord Granville and Sir Thomas Phillips have referred to foreign nations. I happen to know that foreign nations look with favour upon this Exhibition, and are prepared to come and measure their strength with yours. I need not repeat the warning and encouragement that Lord Granville has thrown out to the trades of this country, that they should endeavour to maintain the position they so gloriously took on the last occasion."

**INSTITUTE OF ACTUARIES.**—June 1.—Annual General Meeting.—Dr. Jellicoe, Esq., President, in the chair.—Mr. H. Williams, Honorary Secretary, read the following Report of the Council:—There had been a slight increase in the number of Members during the past session. The numbers now were, 46 Fellows, 21 Official Associates, and 88 Associates—in all 155 Members, as compared with 147 at the date of the last Report.—The Council also had the satisfaction of reporting favourably with regard to the finances. The income of the year (exclusive of a balance of 220. 9s. 11d. from 1859-60) had been 3677. 4s., and the expenditure, 3501. 12s. 4d. The assets at the present time are 4281. 9s. 2d., of which 1927. 8s. 6d. is invested in consols.—The following gentlemen were elected as officers for the session 1861-62, viz.:—President, C. Jellicoe, Esq.—Vice-Presidents, S. Brown, P. Hardy, W. B. Hodge and R. Tucker, Esq.; Treasurer, J. Laurence, Esq.; Honorary Secretaries, J. Reddish and J. Hill Williams, Esq.s.; Auditors, J. Coles, E. Cutbush and J. Terry, Esq.s.

#### MEETINGS FOR THE ENSUING WEEK.

MON.	Architectural, 8.
	Geographical, 81.—'Direct Overland Telegraph to India.'
	Major-Gen. Rawlinson : 'River Parus, S. America.'
	Mr. Markham : 'Despatch from Dr. Livingstone, Feb. 9, '61.'
TUES.	Syro-Egyptian, 74.—'Egyptian Interpreters.'
	Dr. Jolowicz : 'Chaldaic Language and Book of Daniel.'
	Rev. H. B. Cowper : 'Zoology.'
WED.	Meteorological, 7.
	Society of Literature, 83.
	Archaeological Association, 82.—'Discoveries in York.'
	Mr. J. H. Bateman, Swayne, and others.
THURS.	Microscopical, 8.
	Philological, 8.
	Royal, 83.—'Recent Scientific Researches Abroad.'
	Far. Sec. : 'Light Diffusion applied to Analysis.'
	Mr. Graham : 'Lane's Exploding Electrometer and Leyden Jar.'
	Sir W. S. Harris.
FRI.	Astronomical, 8.
SAT.	Asiatic, 3.—'Cotton, India.'
	Dr. Forbes Watson.

## FINE ARTS

## HISTORICAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR PAINTINGS.

The great room of the Society of Arts, John Street, Adelphi, contains for a short time one of the most, if not the most interesting and important collections of drawings in water colours we have ever seen. Under the energetic management of two or three gentlemen who have interested themselves in behalf of the Female School of Art, Queen Square, this has been got together, and the proceeds of the Exhibition, together with those of the sale of a few small drawings presented for the purpose, are to be given in aid of the building fund. As a collection this is eminently valuable, as showing the progress of manipulative skill, from the simple, almost pen-drawings, executed with scarcely any colour and a blunt point, of J. Gress's *View at Shanklin* (No. 1), low-toned, grey, but expressive, to the glories of brilliant colour developed at its highest in the minute finish of Mr. J. F. Lewis's *Arab Scribe* (153), or the broad, rich and deep tones of Mr. W. Hunt's *Fruit* (187). Here are Paul Sandby, Rowlandson, Turner, Cozens, Edridge, Crome, Girtin, Harvey, Havell, Wild, Prout, Daniell, D. Cox, Barrett, De Wint, Stothard, Cotman, Flaxman, Müller, and others, to say nothing of the names of living notabilities. It is in this last that the collection falls short, for a score of good, and many of the very best, are unrepresented here, so that no just idea of water-colour art is obtainable as the gathering stands at present. So excellent is the idea, and so copious are the means for fitly illustrating the subject, that we should suggest its being carried out on a much larger scale.

*Llandaff Cathedral* (3), by P. Sandby, a grey, clear, bright drawing, has much character.—The skill and airy look of J. Cozens's *View in the Island of Elba* (4), and the *Pic du Midi, Pyrenees* (5), will not fail to be admired; the skies are delightful.—No. 10, by C. Hackert, *Geneva*, seen over the lake, is eminently interesting, as being an early example of the exclusive employment of body colour, and with such success that, allowing for some opacity and lowness of tint, it looks like a fresco on a minute scale. Some herbage in the foreground is exquisite in execution; the soft distance and pure middle tints should be studied with much attention.—By Rowlandson is *Brook Green Fair* (12), which, with all its skill, has the coarseness, and none of the humour of Hogarth.—Turner's *St. Albans Abbey* (15), an early drawing, is exquisitely refined, soft, and full of sunny air. By the same artist are *Corfe Castle* (73), *A Waterfall* (74), *Tintern Abbey* (78), and *Easby Abbey* (81), a magnificent drawing, remarkable for tone and sweetness. Let the tinting and feeling for colour shown on the sun-lighted wall of the ruin be admired sufficiently, then compare the triumphant rendering of texture and variety of tone throughout with the softened, deep, rich brilliancy of the picture, which holds its own at any distance, and how great were the services rendered by the painter to Art will be felt, which is far better than to be believed. The air, the sleeping river, the blue hills, the gently rising clouds are beyond admiration. *Plymouth* (176) is also a fine work, showing the citadel and the harbour; as are *St. Albans Abbey* (192), and *A Study of Boats* (205), and *Study, Dover* (213). Henry Edridge was a remarkable painter, and one peculiarly English, who may be said to have done much for recent Art. His *Cherries House, Brambletye, Sussex* (20), a moated mansion, is notable for water reflexions, for fine and free treatment, for the foliage and clouds being well executed, beyond the wont of his time. *Pont Neuf, Paris* (22), is charmingly airy and soft. The *View near Bromley* (42), an autumn effect of sunlight on some light ashes standing in a hedge, with a vista seen through a gap, is truly admirable for lightness of handling and feeling for nature. A *Landscape* (55), by the same, airy, sunny and bright, without much solidity; indeed solidity was not aimed at in those days, and consequently the artists came short in colour and depth of tone, contenting themselves with airiness and a certain conventional grace.—

## THE ATHENÆUM

By J. Crome is a *Wood Scene* (28), an avenue of rough trees, with water in a vista, noticeable for good tree drawing and character, but heavy and opaque.—Girtin is well represented; his *Jedburgh Abbey* (29) much resembles Turner, but has all possible individuality of execution. It is sweet, soft, and rich in tone; the middle tint of light on the ruin is delicious.—W. Glover's *View of Tivoli* (41) is rather strained in effect, but is full of feeling for sunlight.—A curious work is that by J. Clevley, *Vessels and Boats off the Isle of Wight* (46), with a hard ivory-like surface, but still bright and clear, and showing excellent feeling for water in the rippling summer sea, and much power of handling.—W. Westall's *Indian Valley* (53) has a certain poetry about it, not commonly found in the Art-less themes so commonly chosen at his time. This is heavily treated, but grand; a view over the valley to the far blue horizon; in the mid-distance a deep channelled river running dark blue between its lofty bluffs.

We may study the progress of Mr. W. Hunt, from an early period, by the help of a few drawings by him on these walls. *New Court, Temple* (62), shows that locality looking from and towards the river, through the budding trees, over the pretty fountain, and past the end of the great Hall. Much of the painter's feeling for colour and tone will be seen in this singularly interesting work: the shadow cast on the house walls to the left will be studied. The whole is very fine, solid and strong. *A Cottage Door* (131), and one or two others, are by the same.—By L. Francia, is *The Moor* (63); heavy, but good in feeling for natural effect, but with little refinement of colour. A mill standing half lost in the great cloud shadow is well given.—The veteran John Varley will be recognized in *The Welsh Coast* (66), a clever and bold study. Looking off a peak on to the sea, beneath our feet grey rivers of mist are rolling amongst the mountain-tops; all fine and soft. *Beddgelet Bridge* (67), by the same, is characteristic of his style.—*Kilgaran Castle* (70), by W. Havell, is a grand work: a castle in ruins stands on a bluff looking over a river, all finely treated and perfectly felt.—J. Coney's *Interior of Westminster Abbey* (77) is praiseworthy for tone, solemnity of feeling, and some tolerable colour, the building having been studied for itself, as it should be.—*Amiens Cathedral* (85), by C. Wild, is cleverly, clearly and truthfully treated.—Prout's works are somewhat numerous, but to us most of them, here as elsewhere, fail to give satisfaction commensurate with the great reputation of the artist. The sites he chooses are not, in fact, done justice to; much more might have been made of the *Piazzetta, Venice* (109), in almost every respect. The *Cottage near St. Michael's Mount* (88) is more admirable; there is less of the much-vaunted reed pen work than usual, so the result is unusually satisfactory, being solid and less showy. *An Old House near Penshurst* (89) is remarkable for a look of glowing heat.—*Durham Cathedral*, by W. Daniell (93), is one of the finest and most effective drawings we have seen by this artist; much finer than the majority of the Indian drawings, altho' these are very excellent.—*Sunderland Harbour* (102), by G. Chambers, has a poetic dash in it that is telling, being very grand and fine. A great round, dead-white moon is rising above a cloud, and glinting on the lapping sea-waves at the harbour's mouth; from behind the dark mass a ship is slowly stealing, and another, with all sails set, rolls in the sinking breeze, creeping towards the pier-heads, on which a beacon is just distinguishable, pale gleaming in the moonlight.—De Wint's *Roman Canal, Lincolnshire* (104), shows a coarseness of character, like most of his works, but some effect. The same may be said for *Torksey Castle, on the Trent* (105).—No. 112, by G. B. Pyne, *Demolition of Houses on Old London Bridge* is interesting for its subject, in execution suggesting the present style of Mr. C. Haag.—Gilfillan's *Highland Loch* (124),—two rounded masses of mountain that look over a lake, upon whose margin stands an ancient keep, the water finely tinted and admirably modelled, the sunny sky capitally expressed.—Mr. E. Corbould's *Scene from the 'Prophète'* (130) is unworthy of its place on these walls; indeed, we are surprised to find so meretricious a production here

at all, much less in a place of honour. Turn from it to the severe dignity of Flaxman's drawing, bare pen and ink, of the *Remorse of Orestes* (154), and let us ask if the two are to continue in the same room: their being so is intolerable. Look from the paltry gewgaw to the solemn grandeur of Flaxman's figure of Minerva seated by Apollo's side, the goddess-like form, the serene passion; look at the avenging, scourge-brandishing furies, the kneeling Orestes: the work of an artist and a poet.

Cotman's unfinished drawing, *Dieppe from the Pollet* (133), is treated with great breadth, brightness and feeling for atmospheric effect.—Mr. J. F. Lewis's *Arab Scribe* (153) shows the interior of a harem, and a man writing at the dictation of two females, a slave and her mistress; two of the artist's favourite imitable cats sleep on the floor. There are some lovely phases of colour in this work, and but little feeling for texture. In the ante-room will be found a charming drawing, by Mr. J. Clark, styled the *Return of the Runaway*, a sailor returned to his family; the mother's face, with its trembling mouth and doubting, tear-filling eyes, the father's expression, and, indeed, the whole of the little work speak volumes in the artist's praise.

**FINE-ART GOSSIP.**—We regret to announce the death of Mr. B. Woodward, the architect, known as the partner of Sir Thomas Deane, and in connexion with the Dublin and Oxford New Museums. Next week we may supply a few facts of his life. A proposition is on foot to erect a memorial to him.

Much animadversion being current respecting the design for the International Exhibition Building for 1862, it is but fair to bear in mind that no published engraving whatever represents, even tolerably, the true aspect of the proposed work. Even that which is being carried out is to be regarded as only constructionally decided upon. All decorations, ornaments, and enlivening features are, as yet, undecided, and the manner in which these shall be executed is in abeyance. Whatever character they may ultimately possess, whether of mosaic, which is aspiringly talked about, stone, terra-cotta, brick, coloured or plain, or merely base stucco, must be decided by the funds at command. The Commissioners, we believe, are much too prudent to enter upon a system of decoration, *per se*, of the exterior, for a building which covers a much larger space of ground than the Houses of Parliament, and would probably take as many years to complete, without ample means and long consideration. The domes, which are justly condemned by those who judge of them by popular engravings, are even now by no means so bizarre in design as is conceived. We trust that the most grave consideration will be given to these, for they cannot but form, if executed on the scale proposed, most prominent objects in our London landscape. All that can be said to be decided on is the erection of a magnificent picture gallery, superior to anything yet existing, for the lighting, convenience and beauty of which, the designer's success with those containing the modern national pictures at South Kensington is a pledge that will satisfy anybody.

Mr. Cowper stated, on Friday last, in the House of Commons, that the frescoes in the corridors of the two Houses were in perfect condition, but those in the upper hall showed symptoms of discoloration. Having recently examined the whole of these works, we are sorry not to be able to endorse this statement, having found that, excepting those which have been executed within three or four years, all of them are more or less seriously deteriorated. Even those thus excepted show, with perhaps, two exceptions, signs of decay. We sincerely trust, before any more are executed, some inquiry may be made into the causes of this early, rapid, and increasing destruction of works, which, if they have involved but small comparative cost to the nation, are productions of several of our most celebrated artists.

We are glad to learn from an answer given by Mr. Cowper in the House of Commons to a question respecting the recent removal of the beautiful iron gates in Hampton Court Palace Gardens, that it is intended to exhibit them at the South Kensington Museum for a time, after such reparations as their decayed condition will admit, and that ultimately such

portions as it is thought possible to replace will be set up again in the gardens at Hampton Court. We trust any reparations which may be made will be conducted in a proper conservative spirit, and fitly preserve the character of these admirable specimens of the iron-work of the time of William and Mary.

The distribution of the prizes awarded to the Female Students of the various schools in connexion with the Department of Science and Art took place on Saturday last, in the Theatre of the Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn Street. Lord Granville distributed the medals and books awarded. We have already given the names of the successful ladies who study at South Kensington; since then those of the schools in other parts of the metropolis have been decided on. They are the following:—Queen's Square, A. Bartlett, S. Blake, F. Blackburn, E. Bryant, M. Clarke, E. Cross, M. H. Dennis, S. Fryer, E. Hollingshead, L. Hertford, C. James, J. Jay, M. Julyan, E. Knapp, R. Le Breton, J. Lindsay, S. McGregor, A. Molyneux, J. Piggott, T. W. Smith, J. F. Smith, E. Snellgrove, A. Thomason, A. Wells; Lambeth, E. Amor, H. Brace, J. Gardner, E. Hann, K. Kirkman, E. Shepherd;—Finsbury, E. P. Barlow, E. Collingwood, F. Croad, S. M. Davis, C. A. Doble, S. Forrest, C. Greenaway, F. Peachey;—St. Martin's, E. Brewer, H. Godbold, A. Meason;—Hampstead, M. J. Levinson;—Charter House, A. Wherry.

"A few Art items have come to my hand," writes our Correspondent at Munich. "The large halls in the Palace, known as the Halls of Ulysses, are not shown to the public at present, as they are occupied by some of the chief Munich painters preparing Cartoons of Historical Frescoes, which are to figure in gigantic size in the Maximilianum. Prof. Piloty, whose picture of Nero I described to you, is one of these painters, but nothing seems yet to be known of the works in preparation. I understand that the picture of Nero, which, as I told you, was to have been sent to England, did not succeed in getting there, partly because the Royal Academy could not give any hope of accommodating so large a painting, partly because the price of a separate room for exhibiting it was thought too great. There is at present a small exhibition of pictures, for the benefit of the Society for the support of Artists, in the Temple opposite the Glyptothek, but though there are 153 oil paintings, the majority are so small and so mediocre that they neither pass the bounds of space nor time. Only one picture deserves mention, a little pleasing sketch of a young woman rowing across a lake, with a child and a heap of flower-specked hay, disputing the flat bow of the rude pinnace. The name of the painter is Köckert. The works all form prizes in a lottery to be drawn on the 15th of December. At the Bronze Foundry, a short time back, three statues were cast in a day: a statue of Schelling, the philosopher, whom Heine so profoundly disrespected, to stand in the Maximilian's Straße; the first statue of the monument to King Ludwig, representing Art, and the Statue of a Bohemian Bishop. It is said that King Ludwig has ordered a cast of Schiller in bronze for the town of Munich. But the papers find equal joy in announcing that large orders for painted glass have lately come from London."

A great sale of pictures by the old masters took place at Messrs. Christie & Manson's on Saturday last. The most important items were as follows. The figures represent guineas:—Sebastiano del Piombo, Portrait of Leo the Tenth, on slate, from the Earl of Pembroke's collection, 295 (Tayleure),—A. Watteau, A Fête Champêtre, large size, 160 (Gritten),—W. Van der Velde, A Sea View, 380 (Willis),—N. Berghem, Diana and Calisto, in a landscape, figures life size, portraits of the artist's wife and sister, 140,—Van der Capella, A Sea View, vessels in a calm, 260 (Tayleure),—Vandyke, Daedalus and Icarus, in a landscape, engraved, 140 (Watts),—Rachel Ruysch, A Group of Flowers, arranged in a bottle on a marble table, Redleaf collection, 140 (Parker),—W. Van der Velde, A Fresh Breeze, with vessels and boats, cabinet size, 250 (Gritten),—Backhuysen, A Sea Piece, a breeze off Amsterdam, in the centre a yacht with the royal flag flying, beyond a ship of war under sail, Amsterdam in the distance, from the collection of

Col. H. Baillie, exhibited at Manchester, 200 Baillie),—Karl du Jardin, An Italian Scene, with picturesque buildings and a flight of stone steps, several figures, a fountain beneath a delicate pearly sky, from the Montcalm collection, 225 (Taylebury),—Murillo, The Immaculate Conception; this pic-

The Immaculate Conception, his picture formed part of the collection at the Monastery of the Carmelites in the city of Mexico, having been presented thereto by Don J. de Palafox y Mendoza, Archbishop of Mexico; it remained there until the beginning of this century, when, by the influence of Lord Cochrane with the Viceroy, the Carmelites parted with it, whence it came into the possession of the Archbishop Don A. J. P. Martinez, Ambassador of the Spanish Cortez in 1812, 590 (Holloway).—A. Canaletti, A View in Venice, the gate of the arsenal, upright, 300 (Johnson).—The same, The Place of St. Mark, with part of the Doge's Palace, companion picture, 300 (Hardy).—Van Dyke, The Bolingbroke Family, a beautiful composition of seven figures, half-length, in a garden, with a terminal statue of Mercury in the centre; this picture was presented to Lord Boringdon by his uncle, whose great-aunt, the Countess of Bolingbroke, was mother to the persons represented; in perfect preservation, 1,850 (Wallis).—P. Veronese, A Group of Six Figures, life-size, pendant to the foregoing, 200 (Wallis).—G. Dow, The Jew Bride, in a brown silk dress, adorned with jewels, a feather and a row of pearls,

bracelet with jewels, a rosary and a row of pearls in her hair, her right hand raised to adjust her brooch, 160 (Wadmore).—A. Carracci, St. Roch, kneeling, supplicating the Virgin, who appears above, supported by cherubs, with the Divine Child in her arms; the Saint's staff is before him, and his dog with a loaf of bread in his mouth; formerly the altar-piece of St. Eustache, Paris, afterwards in the Orleans Gallery, 145 (Anon.).—Raphael, Portrait of Julius de Medici, afterwards Clement the Seventh, Prior of Rhodes, in the Robes of the Order, holding in his hand the papal letter of his appointment, with the date 1514, 230 (Anon.).—J. Both, A Landscape, with figures, signed, 170 (Radcliffe).—Rembrandt, A Hermit, 95 (Radcliffe).—Canaletti, A View in Venice, with Church of St. Giorgio Maggiore, and the companion picture, Venice, with the Rialto, 187 (Bourne).—Rubens, The Adoration of the Magi, painted at Madrid for Philip the Fourth in 1629, who presented it to the Count Altare y Alva-Real, in whose family it has since remained, signed, 240 (M. Gase). The sale realized 9,767.

## MUSIC AND THE DRAMA

MUSICAL UNION.—EXTRA MATINÉE, TUESDAY,  
June 11, at Half-past Three.—Visitors' Tickets, Five Shillings  
each.—Sonata, No. 1, in D, Op. 12, Piano and Violin, Beethoven ;  
Quintett, E flat, Op. 5, Beethoven ; Trio Concertante, E minor,  
Piano, &c., Op. 119, Spohr ; New Solo, MS., Violoncello, Piatti ;  
Pianoforte Solos, by Schubert and Chopin.—Artistas, Strauss  
(first time this season), Carrodus, Blagrove, Webb and Piatti.  
Pianist, Halle.—Tickets to be had at the usual places.

SACRED HARMONIC SOCIETY, Exeter Hall.—Conductor, Mr. COSTA.—FRIDAY NEXT, June 14, Costa's Oratorio, ELLI.—Principal Vocalists: Madame Rudersdorff, Madame Sainton-Dolby; Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Montem Smith, Mr. Santley and Signor Belletti.—Tickets, 3s., 5s., and 10s. 6d. each, at the Society's Office, 6, in Exeter Hall.

MUSICAL ART-UNION.—SECOND CONCERT, THURSDAY MORNING, June 20, Hanover Square Rooms, at Three o'clock p.m.—Overture, in D, (Suite), Bach; Symphony, No. 7, Beethoven; Herr Bauer will perform Schumann's Pianoforte Concerto in A—A celebrated Vocalist—Orchestra of the Members—Conductor, Mr. Klinworth. Third Concert, July 5, with Choir of Members—Tickets at Cramer's, &c.

TO-DAY, at Three o'clock, Mr. DEACON will give the FIRST of THREE CONCERTS of CLASSICAL INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC at 16, Grosvenor Street (by kind permission of Messrs. Collard & Collard). Exponents: Violin, Herr Strauss and Mrs. Clementi; Viola, Herr Eberts; Violoncello, Signor Pepe; and Pianoforte, Mr. Deacon. The Second and Third Concerts will be given on Saturday, June 15, at the same time. Price 1/- (numbered and reserved) for the Series, One Guinea; for a Single Concert, Half-a-Guinea each; to be had of Mr. R. W. Olivier, 19, Old Bond Street, W.; and of Mr. Deacon, 4, Duchess Street, Portland Place, W.

MISS ARABELLA GODDARD will perform Herr Oberthür's Duo Brillante, for Piano and Harp, on Irish Airs, entitled 'Erin go Bragh,' at the AUTHOR'S MORNING CONCERT, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on MONDAY, June 10.

**MR. WALTER MACFARREN'S CONCERTS** of SOLO and  
CONCERTED PIANOFORTE MUSIC, Hanover Square Rooms.  
**THE THIRD ON TUESDAY EVENING, June 11, Dussek's**  
Quintet in F major, Beethoven's Fantasia, Solo, Piano and Cello, and Solo, *Waldmäuse*; Trio; D. 99,  
Beethoven. Artists: Signor Platti, M.M. Biggrove, Weiske,  
Blaketon, Mr. Walter Macfarren, F. Berger; Vocal: Miss Banks,  
Miss Palmer. Programme by G. A. Granmore.—Tickets, 10s. 6d.,  
of the Musicians, and Mr. Walter Macfarren, 58, Albert Street,  
N.W.

HERR OBERTHÜR begs to announce that his MORNING CONCERT will take place on MONDAY June 10<sup>th</sup> at the Hanover Square Rooms—Vocalists, Miss Strelbach, Miss Wilkinson, Miss E. Armstrong, and Mr. Trelawny Cobham.—Pianoforte Solo, Miss Amanda Ladd.—Violin Solo, Miss Lucy Buxley; Mr. Trust, Herr Oberthür, Mr. Lazarus V. Signer, Regondi, Herr Ries, and Herr Lidell.—Conductors, Herr Kern, Herr A. Reis, and Mr. E. Berger. Tickets, 6d., 1/- and 6/-, at the principal Music-sellers and of Herr Oberthür, 14 Hanover Square.

GIDEON.—ST. JAMES'S HALL.—ON WEDNESDAY EVENING, June 12, will be performed for the first time in London GIDEON, a Sacred Lyrical Oratorio, Words by Rev. Archdeacon M.A. (composed for the Glasgow Musical Festival, 1869) by Gustavus Donisthorpe, Master of the United Grand Lodge of Free and Accepted Masons of Great Britain. Principal Vocalists: Miss Stabbach, Madame Laura Baxieri, Mr. Sims Reeves, Mr. Weis, Mr. Suchet Champion, and Mr. G. Henry. The Band will be composed in every department, consisting of the Members of the Royal Philharmonic Society, the Musical Society of London, Conductor, Mr. Alfred Moore; the Chorus, selected from the principal Choral Societies of the Metropolis, will be numerous and effective. Organist, Mr. Henry St. John Rivers. To commence at Eight precisely. Tickets: No Stalls or Boxes. Price, 1s. 6d. Box Seats, 2s. 6d. Box Seats under the Balcony, 3s. 6d. Arcana and Balcony, 5s.; Seats under the Balcony, 2s. 6d.; Gallery, 1s. Tickets may be had at the Principal Music-shops in London and the Suburbs, and at Mr. Austin's, 10, Pall Mall, Piccadilly.

The whole of the Music of "Gideon" is published by Mr. G. Redwell, 8, Rathbone Place, W., and may be had, price, 5s. an application to Mr. Rodwell, or to Mr. Austin, Ticket-Office, St. James's Hall.

GIDEON.—ST. JAMES'S HALL, June 12, SIMS REEVES.

M. SAINTON'S FOURTH AND LAST SOIRÉE, will take place at No. 5, Upper Wimpole Street, on WEDNESDAY, June 23, at Half-past Eight o'clock. Programme, Quartett in A, No. 3, by Schumann, Trio, Marchener, in G Minor; Quartett, Beethoven, in E Minor; Solo, Pianoforte and Violoncello, Executive, by Mendelssohn; Duo, Violin and Cello, Mr. C. H. Hallé; Vocalists, Herr Dalle Asté—Tickets, Half-a-Guinea each. He had the principal Musicians, and of M. Sainton at his residence.

**CHARLES HANDEL'S BEETHOVEN SONATAS.**—The FIFTH CONCERT will take place in St. James's Hall, on FRIDAY AFTERNOON NEXT, June 4th, to commence at Three o'clock.—Mr. Hall will play Sonatas, Op. 29, Nos. 2 and 3; Sonatas, Op. 49, Nos. 1 and 2, and the Grand Sonata, Op. 53, dedicated to the Queen of England.—Miss Banks will sing two Songs.—Conductor, Mr. Harold Thomas.—Price, 2s. 6d. Reserved Seats, 1s. at Chappell & Son, 2s., New Bond Street; Cramer & Co.'s, 201, Regent Street, Ollivier's, Old Bond Street, and at the Hall, 2s. Piccadilly.

MRS. BUTLER DIAMOND'S EVENING CONCERT, at the Hanover Square Rooms, on MONDAY, June 17. Vocalists: Miss Banks, Mrs. Butler Diamond, Mr. Wilby Cooper, Mr. Richard Morris; Instrumentalists: Miss Eleanor Ward, Herr Wilhelm Hause; Violinist, M. Faure, Conductor, Mr. Frank Mori and Band. Price, 7s.; Seats, 6s.; Box Seats, 12s.; Children under 12s. admitted three, One Guinea; Single Tickets, 7s. ed.; may be obtained of Messrs. Cramer, Beale & Chappell, Regent Street; and all the principal Musicians.

**MR. WILHELM KUEHL'S GRAND ANNUAL JUNE CONCERT,** at St. James' Hall, on THURSDAY, June 20, to commence at Half-past Two o'clock precisely. Vocalists—Madame Lemmens-Sherington, Madame Rieder, Mr. Tenanay, Herr Hermann, and Signor Gardoni. Instrumentalists—Mr. Wieniawski, Harmonium, M. Engel; Piano-Forte, Mr. Kuehl, Concertina, M. Franchetti. The Box Seats, £1 10s. each, and Reserved Seats, 10s. 6d.; Unreserved Seats, and Balcony Seats, 2s. 6d., each; to be had of Mr. Kuehle, 15, Bentinck Street, Manchester Square, W.; of Mr. Austin, Ticket Office, St. James' Hall; and at all the principal Music-sellers.

TITTIENS and ALBONI will sing for the first time Rosin's "Due 'Giorne d'Orrore," at MR. BENEDICT'S MORNING CONCERT, at St. James's Hall, on MONDAY, June 24. The Programme is now ready and may be obtained at the Principal Music-sellers.

MR. FRED. PENNA.—EGYPTIAN HALL, PICCADILLY.—THE HIGHWAYS and BYWAYS of SONG.—Sixth Week.—Mr. Fred. Penna will repeat his Entertainment at the Egyptian Hall, on Saturday evenings, at 8 o'clock, and on Sunday afternoons, at 3 o'clock. Performance every Saturday, at Three Pianoforte, Madam Penna—Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s.—Tickets at Mr.

**CONCERTS OF THE WEEK.**—*M. Halle's* third Beethoven Concert enabled our public for the first time to enjoy the two *Sonatas*, Op. 14, though they are hardly public property,—so easy are they, so delicate, and so concise as compared with the master-works by Beethoven already accredited in our concert-rooms.—Yet, when sketches, *nocturnes*,

Mazurkas, bagatelles, more meagre in fancy, by smaller writers, find acceptance, it is inconsistent to think that any work by a great man, containing so much beauty as these two *Sonatas*, should not be presentable, and when presented prove effective.—The other *Sonatas* were the showy one, Op. 22, dedicated to the Count de Browne, and the better known Op. 26, with its varied air and its splendid Funeral March. Better played the music could not be. The vocal music, two songs so brief as to amount to interruption, not relieved was by Miss Banks, who is coming deservedly into request.—A word, too, is due of Mr. Harold Thomas, the accompanist at these concerts, who fulfils his task in excellent style,—it being remembered that it is not one in which every solo player so clever as himself shines.

The *Matinée* of that meritorious violincellist *M. Paque*, included a work of more than ordinary interest—its amateur parentage considered. This was a second pianoforte Trio, by Mr. S. W. Waley,—as a composition clear and graceful in idea, thoroughly well knit, and though nowhere audacious in im-

vention, nor marked by any startling novelty, in no respect antiquated.—Mr. Waley stands in the first rank of those whose accomplishments (for he happens to be a good pianist as well as composer) are so solid and finished as to make us ask where and how amateurish is to be defined. M. Paque was further assisted by many of our best resident artists—Madame and M. Sington, Mr. Cusins, Mr. Benedict and others. Not having named her before, we must mention Miss Rachel Gray as a beginning singer, with a young and tuneful English voice and a simple and unaffected manner which are attractive.

The *Musical Society's* last Concert for the season had a programme which must have satisfied those who are averse to the trouble of listening to or of preparing novelty. Not belonging to the former section, we must pass over an entertainment given by a Society that could afford to adventure, when made up of the most familiar German overtures and symphonies, with brevity.—The solo was Dr. Bennett's piano-forte *Concerto* in c minor, played by Miss Arabella Goddard. The singers were Madame Lemmens-Sherrington and Sig. Gardoni.

For like reasons we can do little more than announce the concert of *Herr Molique*, consisting of good things contributed by some of our best resident artists. What can remain for any one to say of Beethoven's solo *Sonata* in c sharp minor or of his great Kreutzer duet? The unfamiliar compositions by the concert-giver were a pair of "Flying Leaves," interpreted (as the fashionable phrase runs) by Signor Regondi. The number of Spohr's second piano-forte Quartett (Op. 130) announces it to belong to the latter time of that industrious artist's life, when he "made bricks without straw." There is always, however, an individuality of style in Spohr's compositions which makes them when heard from time to time not unwelcome by way of variety. For the same reason we should be glad at intervals to be indulged with Onslow's *Sonatas* for piano-forte, with one or more instruments. The pen becomes weary of pointing out the number of compositions into which thought, fancy and science have entered, which no one has the courage to produce.

**MUSICAL ART-UNION.**—So far as a good orchestra (well conducted by Herr Klindworth) is an element of success—the start of the new Concert Society was satisfactory in no common degree.

That we cordially recognize its principle, which is the trial of novelty, need hardly be repeated.—Beethoven's Overture in c, Op. 124, however, does not come into this category; since it has been already weighed in this country and found wanting.—True, the *maestoso* movement with which it opens is rich and pompous as pageant music: but even in this must be felt, not so much indecision, as a resolution to strain at something beyond any possible reach. The fugued *allegro* which follows is still less happy. Its subject is commonplace and, in elaboration, it is mystified by that impurity and crudity of licence which distinguishes most of the writer's attempts at this form.—This *Fest Overture* might be henceforth left untouched without loss to the world.—M. Rubinstein's Symphony, "Ocean," Op. 42, is a work on the largest scale and of the highest pretension; packed full of picturesque and mystical meanings by the writer of the programme, who imparted the same to the public (he says) from M. Rubinstein's own statements of his intentions. This fashion to present and to ticket thoughts and emotions which, at best, can only be intimated, and which appeal (when they appeal at all) to twenty different people through as many channels of association, is making wild work of Music.—Howsoever we be amused by reading that an accompaniment to a slow movement, "may be designed to represent such undercurrent of thought as is familiar to every one's experience, that goes on endlessly and uncontrollably, while our outward expression speaks fitfully from the varying impulse of the moment," we must feel that one beautiful melodic phrase, handled wisely, is worth hundreds of pages of such transcendental diversion.—In the case of too many among the modern composers of the new German school, time would be wasted over the distinction of sense from nonsense,

or in pointing out that shallow vacuity cannot be disguised, be the demeanour of the charlatan ever so portentous. M. Rubinstein, however, deserves greater respect than others of his contemporaries; because he is no charlatan.—Many of his first ideas are genuine musical ideas.—In the first part of this Ocean Symphony, there is much to admire, even for those who are unable to go down in Mr. Macfarren's diving bell "to the treasures buried in the heart of the sea." It is a vigorous and largely-designed movement, in triple *tempo*, on two subjects, vigorous enough to penetrate through the rich designs and embroideries with which they are too lavishly overlaid. Such confusion as results arises not so much from want of felicitous idea, as from the modern mode of employing an orchestra. Repose, delicacy, contrast gained by episode, power reserved till it can strike home, are now disregarded in the passion for perpetual accumulation; and hence (as in this case), that becomes cumbersome and fatiguing which, by nice exercise of Art, might have captivated the ear and drawn along the attention.—Some portions of the movement are happily instrumented; and the whole of it, if detached from the Symphony, might be repeated from time to time with increase of pleasure. The grave *adagio non tanto*, though liable to the objections just made, has some points of interest.—At its close we must part company with M. Rubinstein—unable to accept his so-called *scherzo* as in the least bringing up visions of Tritons and Nereids, any more than it might suggest pictures of peasants at the fair of Nizhne-Novogorod. It is thick, heavy, and not playful.—Then comes a chaotic *adagio*, in which bits of the foregoing movements are swallowed up; lastly, an *allegro con fuoco*, with a *corale*, remarkable for its length, the dislocation of its members (in themselves by no means beautiful), and the strident fury to which the instruments are driven.—Credit is due to the orchestra for the steadiness and spirit with which a work so long and so difficult was performed.—Madame Lemmens-Sherrington was the singer;—and Herr Strauss performed a violin *Concerto*, by Spohr.—The Concert deserves praise for its being of a wise length, and on every account all real lovers of music should encourage this Society,—be their conclusions as to the value of the novelties introduced what they may. The dates of the entertainments to come are the 20th (morning) and the 5th of July (evening).

**ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.**—Monday's performance of "Il Barbiere" was all but a very merry one. Signor Mario is still the *Almaviva*. Time has had nothing to say to his grace and gentle bearing; he was in full possession of all his powers to charm by voice, and showed the blithe and careless humour of the young Spanish nobleman to perfection. Madame Miolan-Carvalho is a capital *Rosina*:—archly gentle, full of life, and of permissible artifice. She was singing her best, and that is better than most ladies of her class can sing. The prudery which, under pretext of classicism, would banish the slightest change from the music of Mozart, is now beginning to speak in protection of the original flourishes of Signor Rossini, against all alterations. A more silly substitution of letter for spirit could not be cited. The essential parts of his compositions remain; the others are made expressly to invite the garnitures of fancy.—Why do the same terrible purists, who will not hear of an *appoggiatura*, nor permit a *gruppetto* to be altered, so willingly subscribe to the annihilation of the shake (even if provided for by composer) among the singer's means of effect? Enough of what is in reality as false to Art as, in seeming, it is reverential.—Signor Ronconi was never fuller of the life which makes certain defects forgotten and forgiven, than on Monday; and his voice was well in tune.—Signor Tagliafico, as usual, was sedulous, and quaintly droll.—The *Dr. Bartolo* (Signor Ciampi), to whom we are now to come, worked the hardest of the gay party, as, perhaps, the youngest artist might fairly be expected to do. But we did not find him livelier by a single sparkle than when he was heard at Mr. Smith's theatre, a year ago [Athen. No. 1703]. He has, however, time before him, and a sturdy, if not a fascinating, voice to trade upon;—and, perhaps, may, by study,

get up fun, whimsy, instant readiness,—all, in short, that will make *buffo* singing and acting delightful so long as a laugh is left in us,—but which, with such men as the Lablaches and Ronconis, comes by Nature.

**MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC GOSSIP.**—Rumour mentions that a plan is contemplated in furtherance of Opera in English and English Opera,—the prime movers of which are an association of publishers. For the moment such announcement must suffice. We shall return to the subject, however, when occasion permits, feeling that questions of importance are involved in an enterprise thus constituted.

The week between Epsom and Ascot races used to be the most crowded musical week in London. For aught that we can see, the next seven days are to be fuller still. The notice of some half-a-dozen concerts must, of necessity, be postponed, let it take ever so condensed a form. Some thrice as many are to come. Mr. F. Penna is carrying on his baritone songs with anecdotal links of talk for their fifth week.—"The Star-spangled Banner" is up in the market. Here is Mrs. Key Blunt, who announces poetical and dramatic readings, on the strength of her being the daughter of the writer of that popular American song.—M. Ole Bull is advertised as about to "intersperse her readings with a performance on the violin."

Signor Costa's "Eli" is to be performed on Friday next at the *Sacred Harmonic Society's* Concert.

The circumstances under which the Leeds Musical Festival has been given up are worth considering.—That the last one was as successful as any festival in the Leeds Town Hall can be, was owing (not to speak disrespectfully) to "the engagement" of Her Majesty on the occasion.—It is now stated in some quarters that after a heavy sum of money has been spent on the room, and 5,000/- on the very fine organ built there, the hall proves too small to yield any receipt which can justify the expenditure required. Yet three years ago the sum of 1,000/- was handed over to the charities of Leeds. By some, again, it is pleaded that the extravagant terms demanded by certain foreign artists have contributed to the decision of the committee. After a guarantee fund of 6,000/- had been raised (which, we are assured, has been the case), we cannot accept this plea as valid, nor admit that the exorbitant demands of any vocalists, or of those who farm them out, offer sufficient reason for the abandonment of a well-considered scheme.

The Leeds Committee might have taken a lesson from the proceedings of the Birmingham gentlemen six years ago, at a juncture when there was far less choice than at the time present. But the Leeds Committee has shown a singular aversion to following precedent or to listening to counsel.—The main cause of the abandonment of the Festival seems to have been local jealousy. Of this, everyone concerning himself with these subjects must have been cognizant for months past. Chorus-masters have been quarrelling; Leeds has been resolute to have nothing to do with Bradford: yet unable to provide for its solitary self in peace and quietness. Nor can it be made out that the conductor has exercised any influence in the matter, if he has been consulted—still less that any attempt has been made to reconcile conflicting vanities and interests. It may not be forgotten by some of our readers, that on the occasion of former Festivals we deprecated bitterness and ill-nature among near neighbours such as the manufacturing Yorkshire towns then seemed disposed to display. Time appears to have exaggerated rather than soothed matters, and the result is a failure which must be mortifying to all real lovers of music in Leeds, and which may (we hope) be instructive to those busied in provincial undertakings of the kind.

This week's *Gazette Musicale* contradicts what we announced last week on its authority, and states that matters have, at the eleventh hour, been definitely arranged to produce Gluck's "Alceste" at the Grand Opera, with Madame Viardot as the heroine. Private letters confirm the fact: one by contract, signed and sealed. It appears that M. Berlioz (no man more capable) is to superintend the production of the music, and that

M. Auber, whose memory goes back to the period when the work was in the repertory, has undertaken to speak to the traditions of its performance. While we wait to see how the part of *Alceste* will be accommodated to, or overcome by the singer, it is impossible not to be glad of the opportunity of seeing interpreted another of those masterpieces of tragic music, which can only be hopefully approached by artists so consummate in their genius as Madame Viardot. We hope to speak in detail of this revival.

From the announcement of *Madame Sainton-Dolby's* two coming concerts, the pleasant news is learnt that M. Theodore Ritter (according to our judgment the most promising of the new pianists) is about to revisit London, shortly.

After having sung for some years as a tenor Mr. Charles Braham is now about to resume his career as a baritone, having sung 'Il balen' at that wondrous entertainment, the concert of Mr. Howard Glover.

From the *Deutsche Musik Zeitung* we string together a few facts, which may indicate what our neighbours are doing in the North and in the South. The programmes of the past concert season at Frankfort-on-the-Main do not include much novelty beyond a setting, by Herr Hiller, of Heine's 'Pilgrimage to Kevlaar,' and a new stringed Quartett by Herr Speyer.—But what an excellent programme is this of a concert by the Cecilian Society (one of the best associations of its kind in Germany)!—Two *Cantatas* by Bach, a 'Misericordias' by Mozart, a 'Misericordias' by Durante, a 'Crucifixus' by Lotti, and Mendelssohn's lovely 'Ave Maria' (as good as unknown here, having been only sung with awkward English words)! This Society is mainly vocal in its objects.—The 'Cecilian Society' of Prague is devoted to mixed performances. There we read of a Symphony by Philip Emanuel Bach having been revived (is not his music worth trial in this conservative country of ours?); and, among novelties, of a setting by Schumann of our Cumberland faery legend, 'The Luck of Edenal.'—At Bremen, Herr Hiller's Oratorio 'Saul' has been given.—At Cassel, Herr Gade appears among the favourites, and there we hear of new overtures by Herren Göttermann and Reinecke.—Rudolstadt yields the name of a 'biblical drama,' founded on no less difficult a subject than 'Judas Iscariot,'—Lubeck more new overtures; one to 'The Maid of Orleans' by Herr Geibel (a brother to the poet), the title of which reminds us that Prof. Moscheles' overture to Schiller's drama has been too entirely laid aside,—others by Herren Gurlitt and Schneider,—besides these, a new setting of Schiller's 'Song of the Bell,' by a Hamburg amateur,—and a Prize Symphony by Herr Würst.—There was a small festival at Magdeburg early in May, in which Gluck had his share, as well as Beethoven (represented by his Ninth Symphony), and Mendelssohn by his 'Elijah.' The activity shown in the above extract from the chronicles of the past season is various in direction rather than great in quantity, taking into consideration the extent of square miles covered.

M. Hayet, a new light tenor, has just appeared at the Grand Opéra de Paris.—M. Ecarlat, another tenor, is about to be tried there.—Why do not the French try to bring home M. Naudin?—a tenor who, if we are not very wrong, might do the French opera-stage good service at a juncture when service is wanted.

The Opéra Comique of Paris shows remarkable industry in the production of works that come to little. The last of these has been a one-act opera by M. Alary—'La Beauté du Diable.'

The *Gazette Musicale* contradicts the report lately current in the Continental journals—of Herr Pischeck's serious illness.

Among the other musical events already spoken of for next year is a jubilee performance, on the grandest scale, to be given by way of bonus to the subscribers of the Philharmonic Society, in commemoration of its foundation fifty years ago.

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